FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1848. [NO: 1643.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
No. 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bed Cords, patent Hames, Hollow ware, Teas, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Baskets, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pale French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing.

Comprising the best assortment we have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Cassinet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Vests, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk and Worsted Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and [illegible] Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars, Silk [illegible] Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light [illegible] Queensware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

[illegible] Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting [illegible] Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. [illegible] 1848. 42-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand [illegible] the South side of Person street, to [illegible] opposite the Book [illegible] and a new assortment of good

GROCERIES,

which I will sell as low as the same articles can be [illegible] in this market. I will take in payment [illegible] or Produce.

I [illegible] on hand several Accounts and Notes [illegible] which I should like to exchange for Cash [illegible] Cash would be preferred.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

Nov. 2, 1848. 42-1m

HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE Offices of the President and Agent of this Company, are located in Robinson's building, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

GURDON DEMING, President.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Nov. 2, 1848. 42-1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, contracted for the 13th December, 1847, will please present [illegible] by the 25th December, and those owing [illegible] will be called upon to settle by the [illegible], as it is desirable to balance the [illegible] that time.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42-1m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of [illegible] and Cool Spring streets. It has a good [illegible] Water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. [illegible] Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

NOTICE.

IT is proposed that those interested in the navigation of Rockfish Creek, will meet at Rockfish Factory, on Saturday the 9th December, for the purpose of drafting a Bill to amend the laws, [illegible] of said Creek, when it is hoped all interested will attend.

ROCKFISH.

Nov. 17, 1848. 42-3w

Mrs. Frances Foster,

Boarding-House Keeper,
9th St. NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

RESPECTFULLY solicits the patronage of her North Carolina friends, and the public generally.

Nov. 15, 1848. 42tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st day of January next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:—

1 Brick Tenements on Hay street.
1 do. do. do.
1 Wood do. do. do.
1 Vacant Lot adjoining, on the corner of Winslow and Hay streets.
1 Wood Tenement on Hay street, joining George McNeill.
1 Wood Tenement on Maiden Lane.
1 Brick Tenement on Hay street, formerly David A. Ray's.

A further description of the Property will be given upon application to the subscriber.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.

I AM now opening a few doors above Mr. D. Shaw's Confectionary Store, a well selected assortment of HATS AND CAPS, consisting in part of fine Beaver, Moleskin, Brush, Rough & Ready Buena Vista, Tarpaulin, Rough & Ready water proof, and Wool Hats. Also, Mens' and Boys' Caps of all descriptions, from Beebe's best down to the common Glaze. Walking Canes and Umbrellas; all of which will be sold as low as any other house in Fayetteville.

C. MYERS.

Nov. 16, 1848. 42-4w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d December last, my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.

NEILL McPHAUL.

Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. } 42-3w
Nov. 15, 1848.

PRINTERS LOOK HERE.

THE most thorough and complete Newspaper and Job Office in *North Carolina* for sale.

The undersigned Agent, for the parties interested, offers the Type and fixtures of the late COMMERCIAL REVIEW. The entire office was new six months ago, and having been in the hands of practical printers, the type are as good as when first laved. The office can be bought at great reduction from *first cost* if taken as the whole. Should there not be a sale of the office as it now stands by the 1st of December next, single Font, or any part of said office can be had. For specimens of the various sorts of its Newspaper type we refer Publishers to the paper which was published with it.

A. PAUL REPITON, Ag't.

Nov. 18. 42-2w

LOOK HERE!
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber being anxious to go to the West, offers his House and Lot, with 30 Acres of Land, for Sale, in Lumberton, Robeson county. The land is mostly all cleared, and a good stand for a Store or some other business. The Post Office is kept here at this time.

Apply to JOHN N. DORR, P. M.

Lumberton, Nov. 18, 1848. 42-4w

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 11th inst. his negro man ALFRED, who is about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, well made, a pretty bright mulatto, about twenty-four years of age, and a good blacksmith. The boy who was working in the shop with him says that a wagoner from [illegible] county, North Carolina, took [illegible] that Alfred followed after him. For proof to conviction of the white man who carried him off, I will give Fifty Dollars, and will give Twenty-five Dollars for the apprehension of the boy, and the lodging him in any Jail in South or North Carolina so that I get him. Alfred is intelligent, and can read and write, and may have forged free papers with him.

JAMES J. HARLLEE.

Marion Court House, S. C. } 42-4w
Nov. 15, 1848.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our [illegible] Dr. Mott, of New York, and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefitted by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York, his Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Iron, Nails, Hardware, &c.

☞ Call and see if they are not CHEAP.

Oct. 3, 1848. 36-3m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

J. UTLEY

IS now receiving his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, consisting of a General Stock of

Staple Dry Goods,

Hats and Caps, Shoes and Boots, Wool Hats and Negro Blankets; Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee; Loaf, Clarified and Porto Rico Sugars; Swedes and English Iron, Nails, Axes, Trace and Halter Chains, Weeding Hoes, Corn Scythes, Sack and Alum Salt, &c.

☞ His old friends and customers will please receive his thanks for their patronage heretofore, and he respectfully solicits a continuance. Consignments of Produce promptly and faithfully attended to.

Nov. 16, 1848. 41-6w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blankets, &c.

All of which he will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for Produce.

L. McKELLAR.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of GOODS to the Store recently occupied by Mr. John M. Rose, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-6w

Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, &c.
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM

HAS just received his Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Trimmings, &c., of very superior quality, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

☞ He still continues the Tailoring Business at his Stand on Hay street, and those who may favor him with their work, may rely on its being done neatly and fashionably.

Nov. 13, 1848. 41-3w

NOW RECEIVING.

A NEW supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, 1 bbl. Cooking Wine, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, for Children.

Good Pen, fine and common Knives, [illegible] Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Canister Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

W. PRIOR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-3m

☞ A supply of ORANGES kept constantly on hand when they can be had.

FRESH FRUIT.

62 WHOLE, Half, and Quarter boxes Raisins, just received and for sale by

W. PRIOR.

Nov. 14, 1848. 41-tw

FOR SALE.

100 DRY HIDES, average 40 lbs each.
600 Dry Hides, average 30 lbs each.
250 do do 25 ditto.
300 do do do 10 to 20 each.

Persons wanting Hides during the Winter and Spring had best give me notice, so that there may be no disappointment.

THOMAS S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 6, 1848. 41-3w

FOR SALE.

100,000 BRICK, well burnt.
[illegible] Casks CALCINED PLASTER,
10 casks Cement,
100 bushels Hair for Plastering.

☞ I have five good Workmen as Plasterers and Bricklayers, and would be glad to take Jobs of work in the country or in town. My prices will be such as to suit the pressure of the times.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Nov. 11, 1848. 41-3w

NOTICE.

THE Company of Cavalry being raised in 34th Regiment, are required to meet at Col. A. S. McNeill's, on Cape Fear, on the last Saturday in November, 25th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of important business in relation to said Company.

JAMES P. HODGES, Captain.

Nov. 1, 1848. 41-3w

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Plantation whereon he now resides, consisting of about 900 ACRES OF LAND, 100 of which is under cultivation, together with the Dwelling and other Outhouses. The Plantation is on the south west side of Cape Fear river, three miles above White Hall, Bladen county.

Any information respecting the Property can be had by letter addressed to me at White's Creek P. O., Bladen, or by personal application on the premises.

RONALD McMILLAN.

Oct. 16, 1848. 41-tf

TRINITY SCHOOL.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. F. M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THIS Institution, in a retired, beautiful and healthful situation, about 8 miles West of Raleigh, offers peculiar advantages for the Education of the young. The system of Instruction is thorough, and designed to train boys in the true method, and correct habits of study. They are fitted for any Class in the University, or for Commercial life. A constant supervision is exercised over their morals and manners, and especial attention is paid to their instruction in the doctrines and duties of Religion.

Ample provision is made for the accommodation of thirty Pupils. As a general rule, boys will not be admitted over fourteen years of age.

TERMS: For Board, Tuition, &c. for a Session of five months, $87 50, to be paid in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 11th of Nov. 1848. Further information will be given, on application to the Rector at Raleigh.

Oct. 27, 1848. 40-w

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body: being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.

November 19, 1848. 41-4m

REMOVAL.
NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

100 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.
An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas,

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received by the late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Fashionable Straw Bonnets and other Straws, very cheap.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT, for sale by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 24, 1848. 38tf

Desirable Residence to Rent.

THE Subscriber will rent the place on which he now resides, on the Wilmington Road, 3 miles East of Fayetteville, having an excellent Grape Arbor on the premises. Possession given 1st January.

R. McNABB.

October 30, 1848. 39tf

Fall Goods, 1848.
JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine French and English Cloths,
Ditto ditto ditto Cassimeres;
Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets;
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds,
Kerseys and Linseys,
French and English Merinos,
Printed De-Laines and Cashmeres,
Alpaca, Silk stripe and plain,
Rich Silks, colored and black,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Jaconets, plain, striped, and checked;
Elegant Lace Collars and Capes;
3-4 to 12-12 bleached and brown Domestics,
Silk, Worsted, and other Vestings,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 2 to 10,
75 packages Boots and Shoes,

With many other articles: all of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

Apologies of the Press.—We hardly open a Whig newspaper that does not apologize for the political matter with which its columns have been crowded during the recent Presidential canvass. This may be taste, but in our judgment it is very bad taste. A soldier fresh from the wars might just as well apologize for fighting the battles of his country. Doubtless, some of our cotemporaries place a very just estimate upon their services; but, for our own part, we have neither explanations nor apologies to offer. At no time has our paper been more patriotically employed, nor—we may be permitted to say—its matter more beneficial to what we regard as the true and best interests of the nation, than during the campaign which has just closed. The appreciation of these labors by the Whigs of this city and county, as shown in their generous greetings on the night of the election, and the congratulatory letters which flow in upon us from all parts of Pennsylvania and the neighboring States, are sources of sincere pleasure, and, at least, exempt *us* from the necessity of apologizing for having done our duty by the country.

Philadelphia North American.

A BLACK REPRESENTATIVE,

Or to use the courteous phraseology of Paris, "A Representative who is not white"—(translated from the Courier des Etats Unis:)—

"An interesting incident arrested the attention of the Assembly for some time during the sitting of the 20th Oct. A new Representative, of resplendent ebony, entered the Hall, conducted by one of the officers. Louis Napoleon is distanced!—The sensation formerly produced by his arrival, could not be compared to that excited on the benches and the tribunes, by the entre of M. Mathieu, member for Gaudaloupe. Citizen Mathieu was elegantly dressed—his teeth of dazzling whiteness, his nose flat, his curly hair revealed his African origin. He seemed not at all disconcerted at the effect he produced. On the contrary, he used, with the ease of an *habitue* of the Opera, his quizzing glass, which he first brought to bear upon the President, and then leisurely surveyed all his colleagues. After exchanging some words with M. Pory Papy, M. Mathieu took his seat on the left benches by the side of his name-sake of Drome, in the place vacated by Louis Blanc."

OBSERVER.

LOCOFOCO APOLOGIES FOR DEFEAT.—We find in the Union a long article from the Raleigh Standard (a paper with which we do not exchange,) the substance of which may be gathered from the following extract:—

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

Our Losses in this State.—We are now satisfied, and it is with pain that we confess the mortifying fact, that in this State we have lost hundreds of votes solely on the ground that Gen. Cass was a northern and Gen. Taylor a southern man! A friend writing us from one of the counties says:

"The falling off was principally in the democratic vote, owing doubtless to the impression, which it was impossible to remove, that our candidate, being a northern man, was at heart opposed to the South upon the slavery question."

This tells the tale, and is one of the main causes of our defeat in this State. That Gen. Taylor's military services and military renown had considerable effect upon the masses, it would be useless to conceal or deny; but above and beyond all this, the slavery question was the only one boldly in issue here, and the result was shaped and fixed according to the opinions of the masses in relation to the locations and supposed views of the respective candidates.

Now we put it to our readers, whether this subject of slavery was not pressed into the Presidential Question by the Locofocos themselves, and by none with more zeal than by the Raleigh Standard? The great effort of the party press, and the party orators, was to persuade the people of North Carolina, by the most positive and reckless assertions, that not only Mr. Fillmore, but even Gen'l Taylor himself, was an abolitionist. The Whigs met this, by showing, not only what were Gen. Taylor's and Mr. Fillmore's, but what had been Gen. Cass's course on that question, and what the Northern supporters of Cass and Butler claimed to be *their* opinions and intentions. We are proud to find, that the people relied upon what the Whig orators and presses told the people, and not upon the falsehoods of the Locofoco orators and papers. The result has shown this. The "hundreds of votes" lost to the party would *not* have been lost if the voters had put faith in the solemn declarations of their own leaders and editors; for never did men assert more positively that Cass and Butler were with the South, and Taylor and Fillmore against it, than these men. The people have shown their "patriotism, intelligence, and discriminating justice," by discrediting such assertions.

Mr. Clifford, our Minister to Mexico, has returned home on a visit. He is accompanied by M. de la Rosas, the new Mexican Minister to the United States.

The Hon. A. D. Sims, Member of Congress from the Marlborough District of South Carolina, died at Kingstree on the 16th inst. after a week's illness of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Robert Munro, Esq. of Marion District, is announced as a candidate to fill the vacancy.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.
OFFICIAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT & GOVERNOR.

	NOVEMBER.		AUGUST.	
	Taylor.	Cass.	Manly.	Reid.
Anson,	1084	329	1049	400
Ashe,	660	358	551	782
Alexander,	367	151	334	201
Burke,	1210	286	1299	306
Buncombe,	996	434	921	644
Bladen,	280	341	281	516
Bertie,	524	302	524	370
Beaufort,	923	463	857	512
Brunswick,	319	237	301	194
Cabarrus,	379 m.		774	377
Craven,	696	616	742	730
Cumberland,	812	1191	578	1023
Chowan,	295	177	293	228
Columbus,	169	274	174	410
Caldwell,	503	96	589	138
Camden,	493	70	489	80
Carteret,	174	317	407	365
Caswell,	293	1087	263	1081
Chatham,	1033	519	935	781
Cherokee,	549	175	582	217
Cleaveland,	314	425	421	727
Currituck,	193	466	177	583
Davidson,	1087	520	1096	669
Davie,	448	251	542	391
Duplin,	318	930	218	921
Edgecombe,	143	1335	104	1406
Franklin,	341	658	319	673
Gates,	379	289	371	390
Greene,	317	237	207	315
Granville,	959	831	1016	946
Guilford,	1714	373	1567	442
Haywood,	418	213	412	430
Halifax,	582	446	601	507
Hertford,	316	144	330	173
Hyde,	495	238	469	298
Henderson,	541	116	656	227
Iredell,	1146	211	1042	257
Johnston,	688	746	720	814
Jones,	242	136	215	181
Lenoir,	289	334		259 m
Lincoln,	828	1593	832	1877
Martin,	361	545	339	557
Moore,	538	406	544	556
Montgomery,	583	89	609	86
Mecklenburg,	635	587	668	1068
McDowell,	559	161		
Macon,	427	207	451	352
Nash,	113	798	106	887
New Hanover,	464	1255	275	1015
Northampton,	493	489	512	500
Onslow,	211	686	176	663
Orange,	1667	1585	1714	1726
Pasquotank,	570	244	471	176
Perquimons,	434	253	366	265
Pitt,	436	479	589	571
Person,	346	518	360	578
Polk,	226	52	228	128
Randolph,	1196	225	1199	313
Robeson,	633	545	581	623
Richmond,	699	71	545	68
Rockingham,	380	766	340	968
Rowan,	859	560	827	695
Rutherford,	958	135	1037	311
Sampson,	612	741	530	692
Surry,	1132	852	1090	1226
Stokes,	1020	912	1003	1223
Stanly,	724	14	746	26
Tyrrell,	300	90	336	106
Union,	775	945		
Wake,	1028	1247	991	1293
Warren,	156	667	172	630
Washington,	373	149	358	182
Wayne,	258	903	264	1097
Wilkes,	1660	121	1299	309
Yancey,	31 m.		357	634
	43,550	34,869	42,360	41,486
	34,869			
Taylor's maj.	8,681			

"The Ruling Passion strong in Death." We are informed that during the dying moments of Gov. McNutt, of Miss., a person entered the room with a newspaper in his hand. It was about the time when the election returns were coming in from Pennsylvania. The eye of the dying politician assumed a momentary brightness, as his feeble voice faintly articulated the inquiry, "What's the last news from Pennsylvania?" Before the answer could be given the querist was a corpse.

FROM THE BUFFALO COM. ADVERTISER.

LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

In publishing the following extract from a letter received yesterday afternoon from the Vice President elect, we plead guilty to trenching somewhat upon the inviolability of private correspondence; but the sentiments avowed by Mr. Fillmore are so honorable and just, so truly patriotic and national, and will every where be read with so much pleasure, that we feel we are justified and rendering a service in making them public.

* * * "The cordiality and unanimity with which the Whig ticket has been sustained every where, North and South, East and West, is a just cause of national felicitation. It proves that the great Whig party is truly a national party—that it occupies that safe and conservative ground which secures to every section of the country all that it has a right to claim under the guaranty of the constitution—that such rights are inviolate—and as to all other questions of mere policy, where Congress has the constitutional right to legislate, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, is to control, and that will is not to be defeated by the arbitrary interposition of the veto power. This simple rule, which holds sacred all constitutional guaranties, and leaves the law-making power where the constitution placed it, in Congress, relieves the party at once from all the embarrassing questions that arise out of sectional differences of opinion, and enables it to act harmoniously for the good of the country.

"When the President ceases to control the law-making power, his individual opinions of what the law ought to be become comparatively unimportant. Hence we have seen Gen. Taylor, though attacked as a slave-holder and a pro-slavery man at the North, cordially supported and triumphantly elected by men opposed to slavery in all its forms; and though I have been charged at the South, in the most gross and wanton manner, with being an abolitionist and an incendiary, yet the Whigs of the South have cast these calumnies to the winds, and without asking or expecting anything more than what the constitution guarantees to them on this subject, they have yielded to me a most hearty and enthusiastic support. This was particularly so in New Orleans, where the attack was most violent.

"Really these Southern Whigs are noble fellows. Would you not lament to see the Union dissolved, if for no other cause than that it separated us from such true, noble and high minded associates? But I regard this election as putting an end to all ideas of disunion. It raises up a national party, occupying a middle ground, and leaves the fanatics and disunionists, North and South, without the hope of destroying the fair fabric of our constitution. May it be perpetual."

The Deception of the Union, and those that deceived it.—The Pennsylvanian (Locofoco) notices the complaint of the Union, that its friends "had deceived it," and its confession that *it* had "deceived others," and then remarks upon its further complaints, that the Locofocos did not exert themselves as they might and ought:

Our worthy friend of the Washington Union has not acted with his usual fairness in making the above statement. *Never did the Democracy of this country labor harder than at the late election.* Never were they more aroused—never have their ablest and most effective men toiled with more energy and zeal. If we could not command success, we at least deserved it. Such captious complaints as the above, however well intended, are neither in good taste themselves, nor consistent with the truth.

The Pennsylvanian is right. Every thing was done by the friends and advocates of Gen. Cass that could be done. They stopped at no labor, they hesitated at no scheme. *If* unscrupulous exertions *do* deserve success, then, beyond all doubt Gen. Cass ought to have been elected. But, as should always be the case—though it is unfortunately not so,—the very means taken by the advocates of Gen. Cass to advance his election, proved to be a powerful agent in accomplishing his defeat.

Baltimore Patriot.

Death of a Patriot.—We learn from the Cincinnati papers that Gen. James Taylor died at his residence in Newport, Kentucky, on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

He was born in 1769, in Caroline county, (Va.) and emigrated to Kentucky in 1792. He was Quartermaster General of the Northwestern Army during the last war with England, in which office he served with distinction.

He preserved his faculties to the last hour. It was a most grateful reflection to him that his life was spared till the day of the Presidential election; and, by the obliging disposition of the Judges of the Election, who went to his chamber to receive his vote, he had the satisfaction of casting it for his friend and relative, Gen. Zachary Taylor, for President of the United States. His remark on giving his vote for the old soldier: *"I have given the last shot for my country."* He then gradually sunk into the arms of death.

Gen. James Taylor was the oldest inhabitant of Campbell county, and was in the 78th year of his age. For a year past his health has been declining, and for two months he has been confined to his room.

The Conversion Come.—"I am strongly impressed with the opinion that a Great Change has been going on in the public mind."—Gen. Cass to A. O. P. Nicholson.

If he was "impressed" in that way when the Nicholson letter was written, we should judge he was pretty well convinced of it by this time.—*Phil. North American.*

A New Dish.—A gentleman, whose knowledge of the French was limited to a few words, and who was ignorant of the meaning even of those, called in at one of our French *restaurants* a few days since for his dinner.

"Vat vill you have, sare?" said the attentive French waiter.

"I'll take some of that—that—what do you call it?—same as I had yesterday—some French dish or other."

"I do not recollect, sare, vat you did have day before dis."

"Oh! some fried dish—let's see, a fried *fille de chambre*—I believe that's what you call it."

The poor waiter shrugged his shoulders, and put on a look of perfect astonishment, when his customer called for a *fried chambermaid!*

The question, "where does a fire go when it goes out?" is about to be brought before a down east debating society.

The White Ants maintain a regular army of soldiers.

From the N. C. Standard.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Members of the Legislature
of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN—In a former number we promised to submit our proposed plan, as a substitute for the Columbia and Danville project, as well as give some of the reasons recommending it. We think we have sufficiently established our first proposition that, in the event of the links being supplied in the chain of travel, between Columbia, Danville and Richmond, that it will affect to a most ruinous extent the Raleigh and Wilmington Roads. But should we have failed in this, we have at least shown that such a result was probable; and we ask you, when such great results are at stake, (if even a reasonable probability of danger be established,) if that alone does not imperiously demand prompt, efficient, and speedy legislation?

Thinking that nothing less is required, we now proceed to develop the outlines of the plan, which was in part foreshadowed with tolerable distinctness in our first communication, reserving whatever we may suggest as auxiliary thereto, to some future number. We propose that the Columbia road, via Charlotte, shall be extended, and passing through Cabarrus and Rowan, shall cross the Yadkin River, above the Flat swamp shoals, some twenty five miles above the 'Narrows,' thence through a part of Davidson, Montgomery and Moore Counties, to Fayetteville, and thence to Raleigh—the whole distance not exceeding two hundred miles. The advantages of this extension need only to be stated to be seen: The North or main Yadkin heads in the Blue Ridge, and runs a north-east course, between that Ridge and the Brushy Mountains, through the Counties of Caldwell, Wilkes and Surry. At Rockford, in the County of Surry, the River begins to run to the south-east, and crosses through the Brushy, Pilot and other Mountains at Bean's Shoals. From the Flat Swamp Shoals, a distance of some seventy miles, there is no obstruction to the navigation of the River. As a proof of this, we state that which is of notoriety, that during the past summer a Mr. Wm. May and others took a flat-bottom boat from Lock's Bridge up to Williams' Lime Kiln, some three miles below Rockford, and carried thence to the bridge a load of lime, and this we are told without the least difficulty—a distance of some fifty miles. At Bean's Shoals there are obstructions, but such as may be easily overcome, for at this place the old Navigation Company erected a dam and short canal; the dam is still good. From Bean's Shoals to Wilkesborough, some sixty miles, we are credibly informed that there are no serious obstructions; the River may, and probably will, at some places require sluicing, but the expense cannot be heavy. Thus, by crossing the Yadkin above the Flat Swamp Shoals, you secure at once seventy miles of navigation on as fine a River as there is in North Carolina; and by a small outlay for removing the obstructions at Bean's Shoals, and a similar appropriation for sluices above, you will have some one hundred and thirty miles of a navigable stream, passing through the richest part of Western Carolina, and ready at all times to pour their immense surplus into the road proposed.

This route or "*substitute*" for it, should be received alone as such, although, properly speaking, not *central*, yet under the pressing emergency in which you find the State placed, is as central for the benefits conferred as any other which can be established. In addition thereto, it is the only route that does not overlook your commercial towns, which although not primary in one sense, yet they are indispensable if you desire a home market, to which we trust all are looking, and for which, if we mistake not the signs of the times, you should be preparing. Besides securing the produce of the Yadkin, the route or substitute proposed, will be in striking distance of every county of the State to the East of the Yadkin, and West of Raleigh, unless it be some few of those counties on the margin (North and South) whose produce could not be secured, even though you were to flank the State with a rail road, as has been recommended by a former Executive.

Look for one moment at the advantages of the proposed plan. Take the distance from Charlotte *via* Flat Swamp Shoals, to Fayetteville, and thence to Raleigh and Gaston—say some two hundred and eighty-five miles, and add thereto the seventy miles of navigation from the shoals to Bean's shoals; add also the sixty miles more above Bean's shoals to Wilkesborough, which a small appropriation would secure, and you then have some four hundred and fifteen miles of road and water navigation, through a country unsurpassed for its fertility by any similar portion in the Atlantic States. All this you obtain by constructing a road some two hundred miles, and which cannot cost more than two millions of dollars.

Now when you recollect that unless you do this or something similar that the Raleigh Road, costing some one million five hundred thousand dollars, must become perfectly worthless, we ask you if it is not time,—yea high time for action?

By expending some two millions of dollars you actually save and make a good investment of the $800,000, which the Raleigh Road has and will cost the State; and by affording a road of some two hundred miles for travel and transportation, you actually secure and open as much more.

Neither have we enumerated all the advantages. You concentrate your trade *at home*—you build up your own commercial towns—you appreciate the value of real estate—you offer inducements for the enterprising to remain with you who are now migrating by thousands—you render the condition of your people easy and comfortable, as well as intelligent and happy; for as you give facilities of transportation, you stimulate them to active industry, which when rewarded affords the *means* of education, thus producing that equality in the social condition, which when produced, leaves every man to find his own level, disconnected with and untrammelled by extraneous influences.

Here permit us to say, (having mentioned the subject of Education,) that while professing ourselves the advocates of free schools, and admitting to the fullest extent that the greatest of all inequalities is the inequality of education; *yet* at the same time we do insist (and for this reason urge it,) that the most effectual way of imparting instruction to the ignorant and poorer classes, is to *stimulate* their industry by affording a market for their surplus; yes, even the poor have and can have a surplus.

Mankind being naturally averse to labor, if you offer no stimulant to industry, they become indolent; and from indolence squalid poverty and degradation ensue educate them as you may. You may inform and enlighten the understanding; but you must do something more to be permanently beneficial—you must inspire habits of industry, (where the usual stimulants are wanting) without which you may have an informed, but you certainly will have a degraded and *vicious* population.

Nothing constitutes a greater excitement to industry than the knowledge that labor will be rewarded. This is the spring which keeps labor in motion. Let that but be impaired by bad legislation, and you produce a retrograde movement in society; the spring becomes weaker and weaker, until finally, the only propelling power is the measure of man's necessity; for assuredly no man will put forth *extra* exertions for the accumulation of a surplus, when he has every reasonable promise that the surplus is to rot in his granary.

If then you wish to render effectual the small appropriation you annually make to the cause of free schools, you must first lessen the number to be educated, which only can be done as stated.

YADKIN.

'What boxes govern the world?' asked a New York paper—it answers the question thus:—'The cartridge box, the ballot box, the jury box, and the band box.'

Rather Singular.—Speaking of apples, it is rather remarkable that the first *apple* in paradise should have turned out the first *pear!*

Wasps are paper manufacturers.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

THE FLAG RETURNED.

The interesting ceremony of returning to the State the Flag presented by the Legislature to our volunteer regiment previous to its departure for the service in Mexico, was performed in front of the Capitol on Monday last, in the presence of the members of the Legislature and a large assemblage of citizens. Col. Paine, who commanded the regiment, was escorted by Ad. Gen. Haywood, Adj. Whitaker, Cols. Tucker and Manly, Capts. Collins and Nelson, and Lieuts. Whiting and Root, all in uniform (except Col. P.) to the south door of the Capitol, where, in a very neat and appropriate address, he delivered the Flag into the hands of the Governor of the State, untarnished; to which Gov. Graham briefly but eloquently responded, highly and justly complimenting our volunteers, as a regiment, and especially Col. Paine, as their Commander. We need not say more of these interesting addresses, as we have the pleasure of presenting the substance of them below for the perusal of our readers; yet we cannot forbear the remark, that all who have read the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry upon the conduct of Col. Paine in the unfortunate difficulty which occurred in the regiment, at the instigation of a few discontented spirits, will acknowledge that every word of encomium passed upon that gallant, faithful and energetic officer, by Governor Graham, is richly merited; that a better appointment could not have been made; and that the State may be justly proud of an officer who won the praise of the noblest veterans of the army, and of a regiment, which was the more appreciated the longer it was tried, and finally stood highest on the roll in the volunteer service.

The Flag was deposited in the Adjutant General's office, among the military archives of the State.

ADDRESS OF COL. PAINE.

GOVERNOR: This flag I received at the hands of the Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina, with the instruction that he was commissioned to bear it from your Excellency as a precious gift from the Legislature of the State to the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers. It was the standard under which those brave men left their native shores to meet the enemies of our country on foreign soil. The alacrity with which the citizens of North Carolina pressed forward to enrol themselves in the service of their country, then engaged in a war with Mexico, was a sure guarantee of their devotion to the public weal, and entitled those soldiers of the State to this act of munificence and this token of regard from the representatives of the people of North Carolina.

It was to be expected, sir, that you, as Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of North Carolina, and every citizen of the State having its interest and honor at heart, would look with great anxiety to the achievements of those, into whose hands was confided for the time, the military character of our State. Sir, I had the distinguished, and I fear the undeserved honor of leading our gallant Regiment to the land of our enemies.—This post of honor and of high responsibility I received at the hands of your Excellency. I received it, sir, with great diffidence and distrust in my own powers to meet the expectations incident to so great a trust. I sought it neither directly nor indirectly. It was, I believe sir, freely conferred by your Excellency—by me it was received and undertaken as a high public duty, involving in its discharge personal danger, as well as public responsibility, and one to be regarded as even paramount to the dearer ties of domestic life.

The manner in which I discharged this important trust has become matter of history, and I cheerfully acquiesce in its impartial verdict.

Sir, it did not fall to the lot of the North Carolina Volunteers to meet the enemy on the field of battle; but as the commanding officer of those brave troops, whose duty it was to observe and study well their disposition, I say with pride and with a full knowledge of the truth of what I utter, that they were not only ready, but desired to meet the enemy in a conflict of arms, and had an opportunity offered, they would have sustained in battle that character for prowess and bravery which was hoped and expected of them by the most anxious of their friends at home. But, sir, it is not deeds in battle alone that give character to the soldier. He has many other and more trying duties to perform, which go to form his character as a soldier and to stamp that character with high and deserving merit. Through all the most tiresome and arduous of such duties, through the hardships and privations incident to a soldier's life, through great sufferings from sickness and mortality, the troops I commanded, as a regiment, bore themselves with fortitude and patience and with a deportment that deserved and received on occasions which brought them under the immediate eye and observation of our superior officers, high and distinguished commendation.

Sir, it is fit and most proper, on this occasion, that I should say, that in the midst of other corps, dissatisfied with and deserting from the service of their country, the North Carolina Regiment remained true and stedfast in their duties, and by their conduct and deportment so far acquired the confidence of the commanding officer as to be called upon and especially designated to prevent such desertions. They bring back sir, it is true, no trophies won in battle, by which this flag may be surrounded and its history perpetuated; but we have brought it back untarnished by rapine or violence, and honored by the fortitude, patience and endurance of those to whose keeping it was entrusted. To you, sir, as the commander-in-chief of the military forces of North Carolina, I return this flag, hoping that we who have had it in keeping, have in the service in which we were engaged, merited your approbation and that of our country.

GOV. GRAHAM'S REPLY.

COLONEL:—I receive with much satisfaction, the Colors now returned, and will direct them to be deposited in the office of the Adjutant General. Most heartily do I congratulate you sir, and the officers and soldiers lately under your command, on your safe arrival at your homes, and restoration to the comforts of domestic life, and again present to you the thanks of the State, for the service voluntarily rendered on the call of your country in the recent war with Mexico. This Flag was presented to the Regiment, as the emblem of the prowess, and bravery and honor of the State, at a time, when however great was our confidence, that in the pending struggle, our arms would ultimately prevail, it was yet uncertain what would be the cost of success, and who were the victims to be sacrificed for its attainment. As you have remarked, it so chanced in the fortunes of war, that it did not wave over fields of conflict with the enemy, and therefore it comes back to us with no trophies of victory. This however was the misfortune, and not the fault of the brave men, who rallied under its folds: and I am well assured that opportunity only was wanting to render it at once the incentive and the witness to valiant exploits. It will be preserved with the military archives of the State, a memento of the services of your comrades and yourself, and a pledge that the National honor, when once staked, by the Constitutional authority, will never want ready and gallant defenders.

Feeling a deep concern that the Regiment should acquit itself, as became the character of the State, I have heard with sincere pleasure of its general good order and high discipline, and the compliments accorded to it for those qualities. To yield a proper deference to the regulations prescribed for their conduct and the discipline required for effective soldiers, was but to render, in their new situation, that tribute which we habitually pay to the civil authority.

To yourself, sir, on whom so much of the reputation of the Regiment was necessarily to depend, knowing as I do at what sacrifice you accepted its command without solicitation on the part of yourself or your friends, I feel it but justice to say that you have returned to your country with a Military character of which any man might be proud. To have so performed the duties of a new and difficult and most responsible trust, as to merit and acquire the encomiums of Bragg and Washington and Hamtranck, and other approved and experienced masters of their profession, who were witnesses of your bearing as an officer, to have had the uniform approbation of your superiors, and these such soldiers as the veteran Wool, and that other great chieftain who has stamped his name on a new era in American arms, and been recently elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the American people, is enough for the desire of the most ambitious spirit. These testimonials of fidelity and duty are a sufficient compensation for the want of opportunity for distinction in battle and render your Military reputation a part of the fame of the State. May all prosperity and happiness attend you and your late companions in arms, in the pursuits of civil life.

Too Late to Hand.—Mr. Paymaster Wilder, of the North Carolina Regiment, is out with a card in the Standard of the 15th instant, denying that he had ever said anything to the disparagement of Gen. Taylor; and also averring that for "that great and distinguished officer" he has "entertained the kindest feelings, and the highest admiration for his known gallantry and daring."

If this card had appeared *before* instead of *after* the election—before instead of after it had been ascertained who was to dispense the pabulum on which paymasters are to *pascate* for four years from the fourth of March next—it would have been more satisfactory to—ourself, at least. Major Wilder knew that he had been represented as having sought to disparage his old Commander on the Rio Grande—he knew at any rate that others were thus engaged—why then did he not *volunteer* and *march out* with his card *before* the election? The Standard knew the Major's sentiments—for it affects great familiarity with them—why did it not inform its curious readers that he "entertained the kindest feelings and the highest admiration" for the known gallantry of "that great and distinguished officer?"—We wish to do the Major no injustice: he may never have uttered a syllable to the disparagement of General Taylor—we do not charge him with ever having done so, but "there is a *time* for all things," and according to our notion of times and seasons, his card is "too late to hand." He ought to have published it *before* the election.

N. C. Argus.

Another Volunteer Gone.—The North State Whig contains an honorable tribute to the character of John B. Vale, one of the Beaufort county Volunteers, who died at his brother's residence, near Pungo Bridge, Beaufort county, on the 26th ult. His disease, it is thought, was contracted in Mexico or during his passage home. Of some 18 or 20 Volunteers from that County, only two or three returned. One or at most two only survive.—*Newbernian.*

JUDGE STORY AND GEN. TAYLOR.

In the third volume of Judge Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, after a most thorough analysis of the organization of the Executive Department, and the duties and powers of the President, the learned author concludes with the following words, in which he has unconsciously sketched a man known as Zachary Taylor.—***Louisville Journal.***

"Thus is closed the examination of the rights, powers, and duties of the Executive Department. Unless my judgment has been unduly biased, I think it will be impossible to withhold from this part of the constitution a tribute of profound respect, if not of the liveliest admiration. All that seems desirable, in order to *gratify the hopes, secure the reverence, and sustain the dignity of the nation,* is that it should always be occupied by a man of elevated talents, of ripe virtues, of incorruptible integrity, and of tried patriotism; one who shall forget his own interests, and remember that *he represents not a party but the whole nation;* one whose fame may be rested with posterity, not upon the false eulogies of favorites, but upon the solid merit of having preserved the glory and enhanced the prosperity of the country."

The Election and the Telegraph.—The N. Y. (Presbyterian) Observer, of Saturday, the 11th inst., speaks thus of the Presidential election, and the wonderful rapidity with which its result was made known:

The election had never before been held in all the states on the same day, and the spectacle in itself was sublime, when the chief magistrates of 20,000,000 of freemen were chosen by the suffrages of the whole people.

In this region, and so far as we have heard, the utmost order was observed, the day passing off with less excitement than any Presidential election we have ever known.

The Magnetic Telegraph was now to display its wonderful capacity of uniting the extremities of this wide confederacy, and the result of its operations on this occasion, more than at any previous time, has demonstrated the importance of this instrument and the greatness of the invention. How deep must have been the satisfaction of the inventor, when he was able to hear reports from seventeen different States of the Union before day-break on the morning after the election! But such was the stupendous fact. Even St. Louis, 2000 miles in the distance, sent her returns to New York in time to appear in the morning papers.

An Impromptu **Toast.**—The following toast, impromptu, was given by a gentleman of Pittsburg, the other night:

"I give you, gentlemen, General Taylor—
For, General Taylor will all parties *suit,*
And, peradventure, mend all *breeches;*
If hitherto he has been mute,
He's for *good measures experience* teaches.
A hundred marches he has made,
But *March* the 4th his greatness laid,
His *Worth* was seen in Monterey,
And days of *Bliss* we hope *May*
Enjoy a season, and the blue devils kill oh,
When he lies down on his *very soft Pillow.*"

Singular Announcement.—We find in the Morristown Jerseyman, under the "Marriage" head, the following notice:

"In the public highway at Green Hollow, in Voluntown, Ct., on Sunday the 5th inst., about 1 o'clock P. M., the rain pouring in torrents from the clouds, with high winds from the South East, by Elder Charles S. Weaver, while on his way to attend the funeral of Mrs. Ann E. Gallup, wife of Benjamin Gallup, 2d, Esq., of Voluntown, who died Nov. 3d, aged 26 years, Mr. JOHN TANNER, of the former place, to Miss MARY CARRER, of Hopkinson, county of Washington, and State of Rhode Island."

TO THE HUSBAND.

Speak kindly to her. Little dost thou know
What utter wretchedness, what hopeless wo
Hang on those bitter words, that stern reply,
The cold demeanor and reproving eye.
The death-steel pierces not with keener dart
Than unkind words in woman's trusting heart.

The frail being by thy side is of finer mould; keener her sense of pain, of wrong, greater her love of tenderness. How delicately tuned her heart; each ruder breath upon its strings complains in lowest notes of sadness, not heard, but felt. It wears away her life like a deep under current, while the fair mirror of the changing surface gives not one sigh of woe.

THE TEN-HOURS' REVOLUTION.

History records no political revolution (says the Cincinnati Gazette) as thorough, as extensive, as decisive, as quiet and orderly, and yet as sublime and glorious as that effected on the seventh of November instant by the freemen of this republic. It was a revolution accomplished in *ten hours.* Three millions of freemen assemble together in thirty different States on the same day, and with less of disorder and confusion than are usual on such occasions they express their sovereign displeasure at the principles and practices of the present Administration, and proclaim that the continuation of the present political dynasty shall be terminated.

No other nation on earth's surface enjoys rights and privileges which secure to the people so great an amount of individual and collective sovereignty; no other nation possesses the invaluable and enduring privilege of repudiating unfaithful public servants and elevating others in their stead at pleasure.

We may speak and write in admiration of the bloody three days' revolution, which only removed one French monarch to substitute another; or of the more recent revolution which expelled a king and substituted civil war, anarchy, martial law, a present insecurity of life and property, and a frightful future. But what is all this in contrast with the peaceful, constitutional, and sublime up-rising of three millions of freemen, representing twenty millions of people, and in *ten hours* changing the political policy of the Government!

No Sectional Divisions.—The election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency and Millard Fillmore to the Vice Presidency is the result of the union of all parts of the country in their support. From Vermont to Louisiana the American People supported National nominations, and the North gives the Whig ticket as strong a support as the South, if not stronger. The purely sectional ticket did not obtain popular suffrages enough in any State to secure a single electoral vote, and in most of the States it runs far behind both the others. Happily for the stability and perpetuity of our republican institutions, the great majority of the people of all the States of the Confederacy hold "LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Old Thirteen.—Gen. Taylor receives the votes of 10 of the old thirteen States, to wit: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina and Georgia.

THE VOTE AND POPULATION.

Conceding Mississippi, Illinois, and Iowa, have gone for Cass—though the result in each is yet doubtful,—Cass will have carried 15 States, and Taylor 15.—The division of the free and slave States, between the two candidates, is also as nearly even as it could be made. Taylor has carried seven free and eight slave States. Cass has carried eight and seven. At the time of taking the last census,

The 15 Taylor States had an aggregate population of	9,546,862
The 15 Cass States,	7,316,511
Majority,	2,230,351

Taylor has carried all the old States, except S. Carolina, N. Hampshire, & Va.

'IT WAS SUBLIME,' writes an admiring Nullifier from Columbia, in chronicling the fact that Millard Fillmore did not receive one single vote for Vice President in the Legislature of South Carolina. We acknowledge the corn, yet insist that there is one thing rather sublimer—namely, that Fillmore is elected *without* one vote in South Carolina. This strikes us as the height of sublimity.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Locofoco organs hereabouts seek to obtain comfort in their defeat, by insisting that the running of Van Buren was the cause of it, and that single-handed Cass would have been elected over Gen. Taylor. The returns from the several States where Van Buren did get votes, proves the very reverse, and makes it doubtful whether, if Van Buren had not been a candidate, Gen. Cass would have got half a dozen States in the whole Union. The New York True Sun, (the leading organ of Cass in that State,) sees the matter aright, and thus speaks:

It is certainly a mistake to conceive that the defection of Mr. Van Buren's supporters from the Democratic party was of practical avail in bringing about the election of General Taylor. In this State full 18,000 of his votes were abolitionists outright, and 15,000 were Whigs; all of whom would have voted against Gen. Cass, and full half the former for Taylor, if Van Buren had not been in the field. Gen. Taylor would therefore have unquestionably carried New York without the running the third ticket. No one can doubt that Van Burenism secured the vote of Ohio for Gen. Cass. Had every Van Buren vote cast in Pennsylvania gone for Cass, he would not have carried that State. In the South, it is now evident, nought but the virulent opposition of the Van Burenites to Cass, secured him the support accorded to him there. Thus on the whole, the defection of the Democratic Van Burenties strengthened, rather than weakened Gen. Cass.

We call public attention to these facts, because we perceive that the Evening Post and Albany Atlas in laboring to maintain the organization of their supporters, are attributing the election of Taylor to their hostility to the present administration and the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

Electioneering Anecdote.—A few days since the Hon. T. M. T. M'Kennan, of Washington, addressed a public meeting, composed principally of members of the Society of Friends. After the conclusion of the speech, several of these grave followers of Fox gathered around the orator, who is most deservedly popular with all parties and sects in his county, (or wherever else he is known.) "Friend Thomas," said one of them, who was spokesman to the party, "we cannot agree to vote for thy General. Thee knows we are a pacific people, and love not men of war—but, friend Thomas, we will vote for *thee,* and thee may vote for whom thee pleases!" When it is known that Mr. M'Kennan is the Whig Elector for that district, the point of the old Friend's address becomes apparent.

Pittsburg Journal,

***The state of the Finances.*—The National Intelligencer notices the statement put forth by the Administration, in regard to the state of the finances, and the hope expressed that, assuming the statements to be true, there will be no special pleading or torturing of figures in the report, to** throw embarrassment upon the new administration, and remarks, that it copies the article for the purpose of expressing its concurrence in its sentiments; and at the same time while congratulating the worthy Secretary of the Treasury on the rise which has taken place in all government securities since the election of Gen. Taylor was ascertained, of saying to him that he will be very ungrateful if he do not acknowledge that the rise is attributable to the election of a Whig President. That event, it is already obvious, has given a confidence to all business men, and enhanced the value not only of Government securities, but, by consequence, of all kinds of property. Had a different result attended the election, and a President been brought into office on the Baltimore Platform, committed to the Subtreasury and all its kindred policy, not only would government stocks have felt the fatal shock, but it is altogether probable that property of every kind would have depreciated, and every department of business and industry have suffered a paralysis more or less severe and lasting.

Cass as a Candidate.—John Van Buren was not so very far from the truth when he said that Cass would have to get affidavits to prove that he was running in some of the districts of the Empire State. For instance, in the town of Fail, St. Lawrence county, the vote stood, for Tayler 367, Van Buren 404, Cass 1!

Truths inadvertently Spoken.—The Locofoco papers, finding nothing to crow over, have taken to philosophy for consolation in their adversity. The Trenton Daily News, for instance, thus soliloquizes:

"It is a capital thing to be beaten occasionally; it teaches many a useful lesson. It humbles party pride; it makes politicians less arrogant, and more disposed to defer to the opinions of others. It destroys the old combinations and opens the way for new. It leads to new views of national policy; gives freshness to discussion, and elicits principles before hidden. It compels the nation to progress," &c. &c.

Very good philosophy, and none the worse for seeming to be of somewhat a penitential character.

Another Dead Sea Expedition.—We understand there is to be another expedition, not exactly to the Dead Sea, but to the Sea of DEAD POLITICIANS, otherwise known as Salt River. The expedition will be headed by one Lewis Cass, armed with the "*broken sword,*" and brought up in the rear by Thomas Ritchie, alias *Nous verrons*—the rank and file to consist of such men as Buchanan, Dallas, Marcy, Walker, and numberless other office-holders and expectants. Long faces and solemn mien will be the order of the day. There will probably be much "noise and confusion" aboard in consequence of the extreme grief and loud lamentations of the faithful over 'THAT HEEL," which is to be taken up the river for burial. Peace to its ashes!—*Savannah Republican.*

Wise and Venerable Old Age.—A Mr. Cleney, of Germantown, Ohio, who has reached the advanced age of 105, voted on the 7th for Taylor, probably his last vote. On being informed that it was reported that he had given his suffrage for Cass, his reply was, "*Any thing but that.*"

How they give it up in Florida.—The Tallahassee Floridian, of the 11th, thus discourses on the election in Florida:

"It is useless to grumble at the result. We are soundly thrashed, and we *cheerfully* 'acknowledge the corn.' Our opponents have outfooted us in the race, though we gave them as good a pull for it as we were able, under all the circumstances."

To Row up Salt River is a common phrase, used generally to signify political defeat. The distance to which a party is rowed up Salt River, depends entirely upon the magnitude of the majority against its candidates. If the defeat is particularly overwhelming, the unsuccessful party is rowed up to the very head-waters of Salt River.

To row up Salt river, has its origin in the fact that there is a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious, as well by its tortuous course as by the abundance of shallows and bars. The real application of the phrase is to the unhappy wight who has the task of propelling the boat up the stream; but in political slang usage it is to those who are *rowed up*—the passengers, not the oarsman.—*J. Inman.*

For the information of all who are about to take a voyage for Salt River, we copy the following from the Newark Advertiser:

"A gentleman at Washington Hall the other evening, recently returned from the Salt River territory, where he has been for some twenty odd years, with the exception of a brief visit of thirty days in 1841, gives an unfavorable report of the country. The climate is said to be bleak and cold, the produce has an acrid, saline taste, and the river is much obstructed with snags or sawyers. There are no canals or railroads, and in the absence of any provision for the improvement of rivers and harbors, or internal improvements of any sort, he thought that emigrants have a poor chance of ever returning. They go, however, well provisioned for a long sojourn."

The Cass Document Room at the Penitentiary was kept open till the last moment. The People, however, did not relish *Penitentiary politics.* What employment will be found for the convicts, now the election is over?—*Washington Battery.*

The OLD BUCK of the State Department was invited to take passage for *Salt River* in the craft with the editor of the Union, but he declined, declaring that Mr. Ritchie had just run the good old ship "Democracy" ashore, whereby he had lost $6000 per annum, and he could never trust himself in the same boat with him again. Old Buck, we learn, is preparing to start for "Salt River" in a *Pennsylvania wagon.*—*Washington Battery.*

Cure for Cancer.—The Tuscaloosa Observer states that a Mr. Bell, who suffered for eight years with cancer in the nose, was entirely cured by using a poultice of the common cranberry. It is so simple and innocent that every one afflicted with the disease should try it.

Presidential Election.

THE ELECTION.

Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas are not yet fully heard from, though the probabilities are decided that they have all gone for Cass. The following are the latest reports:—

Mississippi.—This State has gone for Cass by about 600. The information, we understand, is given in a telegraphic despatch from Baton Rouge, which states it was brought there by the steamboat *Gen. Worth.*—*N. O. Bulletin, Nov. 16.*

From the Baltimore Clipper.

We received the following despatch last evening from our correspondent, dated

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21.

Returns have been received from 13 counties in Mississippi, showing a gain of 5,063 votes for Taylor over the vote of 1844, when Polk carried the State by a majority of 5,930. There are 7 counties yet to be heard from. The State is safe for Taylor.

(There are 59 counties in the State, and consequently if returns have been received from only 43, there are still 16 counties to be heard from.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 21, 1848.

The returns from the interior counties of Mississippi come in slowly, and notwithstanding they exhibit in the aggregate large gains for Taylor, it is conceded that the State has gone for Cass by a small majority.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21.

Mississippi.—A letter from Vicksburg, dated November 17th, states that Mississippi has gone for Cass and Butler by a majority of from 500 to 800 votes. This, we think, may be relied upon.

Illinois.—A despatch in the Pittsburg Journal, says there are 15 counties to be heard from. Cass has carried the State; although the Whigs have thus far gained 9,596.

VIRGINIA.—Cass has carried this State by a majority of 1200 to 1500 majority. The Richmond Times shows, that the Whigs had it altogether in their power to give the vote to Taylor and Fillmore. For, whilst there is a falling off of 2133 Whig votes in 41 counties which the Times names, out of 139 counties, there is a still greater falling off in the Locofoco vote, since 1844. If, therefore, the Whigs had voted, even as many as in 1844, they would have redeemed the State by a handsome majority. But they seem to have had no hope of success, and therefore did not try.

Virginia.—The returns from all the counties but two (Braxton and Logan) give Cass 1174 majority. Braxton gave Clay 30, and Logan, Polk 54.

Tennessee.—In all but 13 counties, Taylor's majority is 5,125. The counties to hear from gave a Loco Foco majority, last year of 147.

Louisiana.—The official and reported returns from this State give Taylor a majority of 3181—one parish (Sabine) which will not materially affect the result, to be heard from.

ARKANSAS.—Partial returns show a considerable gain for Taylor, and a gentleman from that State, at New Orleans, gave it as his opinion that she has gone for Taylor. But that of course is incredible.

GEORGIA.—Taylor's majority, (nearly all official,) is 2,962. Six of the eight Congressional Districts have given decided Whig majorities.

FLORIDA.—The Whig gain is large, and the majority for Taylor will be upwards of 1000.

TEXAS.—Partial returns from 9 counties give Cass 2120 votes, Taylor 932.

MARYLAND.—The official vote was, for Taylor 34,367, Cass 31,189, Van Buren 78. Whig Majority over both, 3,100.

Pennsylvania—(Official.)—The following are the totals of the official returns from Pennsylvania:

Taylor,	186,113
Cass,	172,661
Van Buren,	11,200

From the above we find the following results:—

Taylor's majority over Cass,	13,451
" " " both,	2,252
The popular vote in Oct. amounted to	336,754
In November it amounted to	369,974
Increase,	33,220
Popular vote in 1844,	331,876
" " 1848,	369,974
Increase in four years,	38,098

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.

From the Albany Journal.

We have at length the full official vote on electors in this state. The aggregates are as follows:

Taylor,	218,551
Cass,	114,592
Van Buren,	120,519
Taylor's majority over Van Buren,	98,032
Taylor's majority over Cass,	103,959
Van Buren over Cass,	5,927
The "scattering" vote on electors will probably reach	3,000
Add this to the vote of the three leading candidates, and we have an aggregate of	456,662
The vote in 1844 was—Clay 232,382; Polk 237,588; Birney 15,812,	485,882
The vote is less now than in '44,	29,220
Taylor's vote is less than Clay's,	13,831
Cass and Van Buren less than Polk,	2,477

As it is probable that nearly all of the 15,812 who voted for Birney in 1844, and say 20,000 Whigs voted for Van Buren, Cass received at least 30,000 more votes from the Loco Foco party than Van Buren.

Deducting these 35,812 abolition and Whig votes from the aggregate vote cast for Van Buren and Cass, the Loco Foco vote, as indicated by these aggregates, is 38,289 less than it was in 1844.

If these 20,000 Whig votes—or that number of votes now cast for Van Buren by men who voted for Clay in 1844—had been cast for Taylor, his vote would have exceeded the vote received by Clay, 6,069.

New Jersey—Official.—The following are the totals of the official returns from New Jersey:

Taylor	40,009
Cass	36,880
Van Buren	849
Taylor's majority over Cass	3,129

Alabama.—The Montgomery Flag publishes the official returns from the entire State. The majority for Cass and Butler is 793. The following is the vote as compared with that cast in 1844:

1844.		1848.	
Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.
36,022	24,875	31,316	30,523

Massachusetts.—The official returns of this State exhibit the following result: For Taylor, 61,072; Van Buren, 38,133; Cass, 35,284.

Gen. Cass.—It is supposed that the Legislature of Michigan will send the Hon. Lewis Cass to the United States Senate again.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

Cass and the Omens.—Number each letter of the Alphabet in its regular order, thus A. No. 1, B. No. 2, C. No. 3, etc., and then apply the respective numbers which attach to each letter to those which spell the name 'Zachary Taylor,' and they will sum up 173, and in like manner the letters which form the words 'will be President,' will also sum up 173. The above statement appeared in the *Bee* of Thursday, and we now add, that on the same plan, the letters which spell 'Lewis Cass,' make 110, and those which form the words 'will be beaten,' likewise make 110. The coincidence is curious, and the friends of Gen. Cass will thus see that even the alphabet has decided against him.

N. O. Bulletin.

FOREIGN.

The Acadia brought Liverpool papers to the 4th inst.

Cotton had been in active demand, with a rise of ⅛ to ¼d., but afterwards became dull with a downward tendency, and again rallied, showing a steady demand at ⅛ advance. Middling Uplands 3½d., fair do. 3⅞d. Breadstuffs without change.

Smith O'Brien and the other Irish prisoners had obtained a writ of error, which was to be argued before the Queen's Bench Court at Dublin, and if unsuccessful there, they would carry their case before the House of Lords.

The city of Vienna was finally bombarded by Count Windischgratz. It had been on fire in various places.

France.—The new crisis anticipated in France seems steadily approaching, the two chief provocatives being the probable election of Louis Bonaparte, and the increasing embarrassments of finance. All the real enemies of the republic—that is to say, ninety nine hundreths of those who now on all public occasions express their devotion to it—are determined, it is said, to vote for Prince Louis through a faith in his weakness and incapacity, as with such a President the system must fall through in the course of a year or so, and pave the way for a monarchy.

With regard to the finances of France it has just been shown that the deficiency for 1848 will amount to fourteen millions sterling, and that for 1849 it will be eighteen millions, making a total of two and thirty millions for the two years. To meet this the recent loan and the advances agreed to be made by the Bank of France will yield only seventeen millions, leaving a farther sum of fifteen millions to be raised at a time when every country on the continent is in some degree in a similar strait.

The Cholera was progressing through France, but was not creating any undue alarm.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, there had been 270 cases, and 164 deaths. Chloroform had been used with success.

First Rate.—The Philadelphia City Items tells the following story, which is capital. All love-lorn swains, who are too nervous to "pop the question," may take courage now, and do the thing up in a real business-like style. It will save a vast deal of blundering and floundering.

A few nights back a small party of ladies and gentlemen were laughing over the supposed awkwardness attending a declaration of love, when a gentleman remarked that if he ever offered himself, he would do it in a collected business-like manner.

"For instance," he continued, addressing himself to a lady present, I would say, "Miss S——, I have been two years looking for a wife. I am in the receipt of about a thousand dollars from my business, which is daily on the increase. Of all the ladies of my acquaintance I admire you the most; indeed I love you, and would gladly make you my wife."

"You flatter me by your preference," good humoredly replied Miss S—— to the surprise of all present; "I refer you to my father."

"Bravo!" exclaimed the gentlemen.

"Well, I declare," said the ladies in chorus.

The lady and gentleman, good reader, were to be married in October.

A Yankee's Calculation.—"Well, it's curious how we du git over the ground. Why, the trees all look as if they was a dancin' a jig to double quick time. I kin recollect ten or twelve years ago, that if I started from Bosting on a Wednesday I cud git in Fildelphy on the next Saturday, makin' just three days. Now I kin git from Bosting to Fildelphy in one day, and I've been calculatin' that if the power of steam increases for the next ten years as it has been doin' for the last ten years, *I'd be in Fildelphy jist two days before I started from Bosting.*"

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16—Schr D P Woodberry from Shallotte. 18—Schr Express from Onslow county. 20—Schr Alaric from New York. 21—Br Brig Sea from Trinidad; Schrs Monsoon from Philadelphia, Mary Powell and H D Leighton from N. York.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 30th of last September, my negro boy DAVID, aged about 22 years, about five feet seven or eight inches high, slender made. It is likely that he is lurking about Fayetteville, as I purchased him of the estate of James Hooper, dec'd. and his father and mother are in Fayetteville and said to be free. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or confinement in Jail so that I get him again.

All persons, bond and free, are forewarned against harboring said Boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against all such persons so offending.

HECTOR CURRIE.

Randalsville P. O., Robeson co., Nov. 25. 1t

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS' and PLANTERS', and TURNER'S North Carolina Almanacks. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black mole-skin Cassimere; Corduroy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Duffle and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambs'-wool Shirts and Drawers; fine gause and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Princetta Silk striped Madonna; Delisle Stripe; Alpacas; large black Thibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; Dress Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gause and Lace Veils; a variety of Silk, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hem-stitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 37-tf

N. CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

From the Raleigh Register.

Monday last being the day fixed by law for the *biennial* meeting of the Legislature of North Carolina, the members of both branches assembled at the Capitol at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organization. Not only were the Members unusually punctual in their attendance, (every member of both Houses being present, except Mr. Flemming, Commoner from Yancey, he having resigned his seat,) but the lobbies and galleries were crammed with spectators, called there to witness the organization of the two Houses, with parties more nearly balanced than was ever before known, we believe, in North Carolina.

The Senate was called to order by Henry W. Miller, Esq., Principal Clerk at the last Session, and the Senators were sworn in by Wm. Thompson, Esq., a Justice of the Peace for Wake County—50 Senators—the whole number—answering to their names.

After which, Mr. Gilmer moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a Speaker, and nominated for that station that sterling, veteran Whig, Col. Andrew Joyner, of Halifax. The name of Calvin Graves, Esq., (Loco) of Caswell, was added to the nomination by Mr. Ashe of New Hanover.

The Senate then proceeded to vote, when the Clerk announced the following as the result:

For Andrew Joyner	24
For Calvin Graves	24

Messrs. Joyner and Graves not voting.

There being no election, on motion of Mr. Halsey, the Senate proceeded to ballot again, with the same result, when Mr. Ashe moved an adjournment till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock; and the Senate adjourned accordingly.

The House of Commons was called to order by J. R. Dodge, Esq., Reading Clerk at the last Session. A quorum appearing, Tho. G. Whitaker, Esq. administered the usual oaths of qualification; which tedious business being over,

Mr. Stanly, of Beaufort, proposed the name of Robert B. Gilliam, (Whig) of Granville, as Speaker, and Mr. Courts of Rockingham, added to the nomination, Jas. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, when the House proceeded to vote as follows:

For Gilliam	59
For Dobbin	58

Mr. Gilliam voted for Mr. Ferebee, and Mr. Dobbin for Mr. Courts. 119 members having voted, and it requiring 60 to elect, the Clerk announced that there was no choice; when a second balloting ensued, resulting as did the first, with the exception that Mr. Gilliam *did not* vote at all.

The House then adjourned to Tuesday, at 10 o'clock.

Both Houses met on yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment. Several ballotings were had in each for Speakers, but both Houses adjourned to Wednesday morning, without being able to elect.

Upon the Democrats of the Legislature rests the responsibility of this delay and obstruction to legislation. They refuse to concede to the Whigs the Speaker of the Senate, an Officer who, in the event of the death of the Governor, becomes the Executive of the State! We ask is this fair—is it just? At the recent Presidential Election, the Whig candidate received the vote of the State by a majority exceeding 8,000—and in warm and active contests for Governor, the Democrats have failed, ever since the People had the selection of the Executive, to secure that Officer for their party, by from 800 to 8,000 votes. And yet, in the face of these *facts,* availing themselves of the power accidentally gained, the Democrats in the Senate are endeavoring to *foist* and *force* upon the People, in the event of a contingency, that which they have over and over again repudiated and refused, viz: a *Loco Foco* GOVERNOR! What justice, what magnanimity is there in such conduct! We call upon the PEOPLE to mark well the course of these scoffers of the popular will—some of whom represent strong Whig Districts, and *put the seal of their reprobation* upon those who would thus trifle with their wish and will.

In the House of Commons, also, the failure of an organization is occasioned by the Democrats. In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Flemming, there are 119 members of the House, of which number, the Whigs have 60, and the *Democrats* 59—leaving the Whigs with 1 majority. In electing Speaker, 60 votes constitute a majority, if *all present* vote. After the 1st balloting, Mr. Gilliam, the Whig candidate for Speaker, has declined voting, and had Mr. Dobbin, the Democratic candidate, done so also, the Whigs would have had the power to have chosen a Speaker, and thus proceeded at once to further business. But with unbecoming pertinacity, Mr. D. still continues to vote, and thus prevents the first advancement to an organization. Such conduct cannot fail to receive, as it justly merits, the disapprobation of the candid People of the Old North State.

From the State Flag.

On Wednesday, the Senate several times voted for Speaker, and the tie was the same.

On Thursday the Senate had several ballotings for Speaker, which resulted each time in a tie. Adjourned till Friday morning 11 o'clock.

On Wednesday, the House met at 10 o'clock, and after the Journals were read, Mr. Courts withdrew the nomination of Mr. Dobbin, and Mr. Gilliam was elected Speaker of that body, and was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Stanly and Courts, and returned his thanks in an appropriate address.

The House then proceeded to vote for Principal Clerk. Mr. J. T. Littlejohn, of Granville, Mr. M. Q. Waddell, of Chatham, and Mr. Gulick, of Craven, being in nomination—Mr. Littlejohn received 32 votes, Mr. Waddell 28, and Mr. Gulick 58; neither candidate receiving a majority, there was no election. A second ballot was had by the House, but neither candidate received a majority of the votes cast. Upon a third vote, the name of Perrin Busbee, Esq. of Wake, being added to the nomination by Mr. Steele, of Richmond, and the names of Littlejohn and Gulick being withdrawn, the vote stood, for Busbee 59, for Waddell 39, for Gulick 18.—Mr. Busbee receiving a *majority* of the whole number of votes, was declared duly elected, and took his seat as Principal Clerk.

On motion, the House proceeded to vote for Assistant Clerk. Mr. Dodge, and G. E. B. Singeltary being in nomination, Mr. Dodge received 68 votes, and Mr. Singeltary 49; so that Mr. Dodge was declared duly elected Assistant Clerk.

For Principal Doorkeeper, Mr. Lovell received on the first ballot a majority, and was declared duly elected.

For Assistant Doorkeeper, there were [illegible] in nomination—on the first balloting, Mr. Anderson received the highest number given, 29; there being no election.

On motion of Mr. Stanly, the House adjourned.

Thursday.—The House took a second and third balloting for Assistant Doorkeeper, which resulted in the election of Wm. Webster, of Chatham, who received 70 votes.

It was moved that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body of the organization of the House, and of their readiness to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the rules of the House of last Session were adopted for its temporary government.

A committee of five were appointed, on motion of Mr. Mebane, to draft rules for the House.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, a committee of three were appointed to wait on the Governor, and inform him of the readiness of the House to receive any communication for this House. Mr. Ellis, J. M. Leach and Biggs, were appointed the committee, who shortly reported through Mr. Ellis, that the Governor had a message for the House, which he would send forthwith. The said message announced the resignation of Mr. Flemming, of Yancey, and on motion of Mr. Ellis the House ordered a writ of election to issue to the Sheriff of that county to hold an election on the 8th of December to supply the vacancy. [The Express leaves today.]

The House then adjourned.

From the Register of Saturday we glean some further particulars.

The following was the vote on the election of Speaker of the House:—

For Mr. Gilliam—Messrs. Hargrove, Walser, [illegible] Leach, Mast, Stanly, Clement, [illegible], Biggs, [illegible], D. F. Caldwell, Aycock, Johnson, Edwards, [illegible], Doak, Barringer, Long, Scott, [illegible], Ferebee, Rayner, Pegram, [illegible], Hayes, M. Leach, [illegible], R. J. McDowell, [illegible], Hicks, Stevenson, [illegible], J. H. Williams, Keene, Russell, [illegible], T. J. Person, Logan, Peebles, Wilkins, [illegible] Bowen, McDade, Palmer, Stockard, A. M. [illegible], Mebane, [illegible], Proctor, Nicholson, [illegible], C. H. K. Taylor, [illegible] W. Williams, [illegible], Ogelsby, J. White, [illegible], Regan, [illegible], McNeill, J. J. [illegible], Courts, Brogden [illegible].

For Mr. Ellis—Messrs. Coleman, McMullen, [illegible], Doak, W. K. [illegible], Edwards, J. N. [illegible], C. H. Williams, Thompson, Moore—10.

For Mr. Courts—Messrs. R. Jones, Love, J. H. [illegible], Newsom—7.

For Mr. Dobbin—Messrs. T. S. McDowell, N. [illegible], Pegram, Gregg, Kelly, Dickson, [illegible], S. J. Person, Foy, Ellis, Simons, [illegible]—12.

Mr. Waddell voted for Mr Stevenson, and Mr [illegible] for S. J. Person.

[The Register states, editorially, that the absence of one of the Locofocos, in consequence of indisposition, was the cause of the election of Mr. Gilliam.]

On Thursday, in the House,—The Chair announced the following gentlemen the Committee on Rules, viz:—Messrs. Stanly, Ellis, Mebane, Courts and [illegible].

The Speaker presented to the House a communication in relation to the contested election in Perquimons County, which, on motion of Mr. Stanly, was laid upon the table.

A message, in relation to the resignation of Mr. Flemming, the member from the County of Yancey, was received from the Governor, and read.

Mr. Ellis moved that a Writ of election, [illegible] in Yancey County, on 8th December, [illegible] forthwith issued and sent by [illegible] messenger, which motion prevailed.

Mr. [illegible] of Cherokee, moved to reconsider the question just passed, on the ground that the 8th of December would be too early a period for holding the required election. On this motion, there sprung up a short discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Ellis, Hayes, Stanly, Walser, Hicks and Doak.

The House refused to reconsider.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 16.

Mr. Clay has been worse than I have ever known him to be. He rested well last night, and to-day we hope he is out of danger.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 21—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for [illegible], J H & J Martine, Hall & Hall, D & W McLaurin, E W Willkings, G McNeill, John D. Powell, [illegible], L F Cain, Ray & Pearce, J H Houghton, Dr R K Smith, H I Patterson, J Hyman, W T Horne, A W Murphy, L McKethan, [illegible].

Nov. 25—Steamer Henrietta, and boat Diligence, with goods for J H Hall, C T Haigh & Son, D Johnson, C Benbow & Co, U S Arsenal, [illegible], Union Co, Rockfish Co, Beaver Creek Co, E W Willkings, S W Tillinghast & Co, J M [illegible], Cook & Powell, Cook & Taylor, J Kyle, [illegible] & Son, A A M Kethan, Hall & Hall, R A Stuart, J Huske & Son, and Hall, Sackett & Co. [illegible] and for Jenkins and Roberts, C [illegible], P E [illegible], Cane Creek Co, Prof E [illegible], E F Wood, D Lindsay, J Whitehead, W & A Stith, J T Pope & Co, W W Cole, J [illegible], S D Moore & Son, and J H Haxley, of [illegible].

Nov. 26—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for S T Hawley & Son, E W Willkings, Rev J J [illegible], Beaver Creek Co, and Cook & Powell, [illegible] T C Ikeen & Son, Jenkins & Roberts, Prof M Foster, Houser & Wilson, J W Cameron, Miss J Moore, J J Beatty, and Dr [illegible].

Nov. 26—Steamer W B Meares, with Boat [illegible] Fellow in tow, with goods for A W Steel, H G McGover, Scott & McAdoo, J Foley, A Lowe, [illegible] R Fawcett, Cedar Falls Co, Hall & Hall, J Dodd, W F Gilmer, A C Bean, H Leete, T S Latterson, G McNeill, T M Young, Hall, Sackett & Co, E W Willkings, W Lassiter, J H Hall, E Bele, S Bean, H Branson, Watts & Reynolds, H McNeill, W A Lash, Dorthel, Bethel & Co, Drs Brown & James, J Williford, P Adams, F & H Fries, B Rose & Son, Jenkins & Roberts, J R Tate, B G Worth, W S Pemberton, Union Manf Co, Blount's Creek Factory, Morgan & Wood, D Clewell, A S Young.

Nov. 26—Steamer Rowan, with Boat Cronly in tow, with goods for G McNeill, Murchison, Reed & Co, A S Young, C P Kingsbury, J & R Lindsay, J M Rose, Boger & Maxwell, J Newlin, S Perry, H L Myrover, Rankin & McLean, H Leete, E W Willkings, Hall & Hall, M L & R J Holmes, Salem Co, J G Lash, Cedar Falls Co, Dorthel, Bethel & Co, Worth & Stanley, B Julian, J M Williams, Wm Bell, Hall, Sackett & Co, Rev G W Davis, H Erambert, A F Mallett, S Hart, [illegible].

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1848.

Our community was inexpressibly shocked and distressed, yesterday morning, by intelligence of the sudden death of our fellow citizen, JOHN HUSKE, Esq., which occurred at Mrs. Barclay's at 10 o'clock on the night before. He had left home in apparent good health in the morning, on his way to Raleigh, where he had been summoned as a witness in the Federal Court.

Mr. Huske was deservedly one of our most esteemed and influential citizens—the oldest merchant in the place; and, of old and young, none had ever displayed more sound judgment and incorruptible integrity. For about 42 of the 62 years of his life he has been known and honored in that capacity, not only throughout our own State, but in others. For more than 26 years past he has been the President of one of our Branch Banks, first of the United States Bank, and then of the Bank of the State. In both these responsible and arduous offices he maintained, unimpaired, the confidence of his principals and of the community.

In his private relations, also, Mr. Huske was universally respected and beloved for the kindliness of his feelings towards all, for the social qualities which enlivened the circle of his friends, and for the paternal character which bound together in the ties of affection a very large family connection. To them, to his intimate friends, and indeed to the whole community, his death is a sad blow. But it comes from that Almighty Parent to whom he himself has long been accustomed to bow in reverence and submission. As a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he had for many years "put his faith in God."

THE LEGISLATURE.—Our readers will find a full account of the last week's doings in this paper. The proceedings of Friday and Saturday are very fully reported by our Raleigh correspondent.

It will be seen that the Senate was organized at a late hour on Saturday. *How* it was organized, may well excite surprise. We have great confidence in the Whigs of the Senate; but our own feeling (and it is that of the Whigs here so far as we know), is, that if the compromise is only what appears upon the surface, we would never have consented to it, much less proposed it. But there may be more in the compromise than we know of. That there is, we infer from the fact that all the Whig Senators voted for it, and all of their opponents except two voted against it.

We cannot receive the Governor's Message in time for this week's paper.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—Gov. Graham has issued his Proclamation, announcing the election of the Eleven Whig Electors, and notifying them to attend at the Capitol on Wednesday the 6th of December, to cast their votes for President and Vice President.

On our first page will be found the State of the Vote which was published by the Register as Official. Saturday's Register, however, received since our first page was printed, corrects the vote in 12 counties, and makes the majority 8,581. That will do. For future reference, we will publish the corrected statement hereafter.

The full vote in Cabarrus and Yancey would add about 1700 to the aggregate of 78,449 votes, as summed up in the table,—say 80,149 votes in all. The vote in August was a little upwards of 84,000. The Whig vote has increased upwards of 2,000, and the Locofoco vote diminished about 6,000, since August.

But if we mistake not there is an error in the return from Union county. To us it appears that the whole vote of that county is given, and that a part of it is also included in the return from Anson county. The last we know to be the fact, and the first we believe from the large vote of Union.

By one of those unaccountable accidents which will sometimes occur even in the best regulated establishments, the name of our esteemed friend Wm. H. Haigh, Esq. was omitted from the list of Orators on the evening of our late triumphal celebration. No one who heard his impressive speech on that occasion, can have forgotten it, as we certainly had not when our hurried account was written in the midst of all sorts of interruptions. Mr Haigh is one of those whom we have already mentioned as doing such faithful and effective service as a speaker during the late campaign; and we look forward to a long and honorable career of usefulness and influence as opening before him.

WHIG CELEBRATIONS.—In addition to the celebrations of our victory in this place, Raleigh, and Wilmington, we hear of similar rejoicings at Wadesborough, Carthage, and Newbern.

In all parts of the country the Whigs are rejoicing, with illuminations, bonfires, processions, orations, &c. In the celebration at Washington City, we observe that one of the transparencies had on it a painting with the inscription "Rip Van Winkle's Pet." "Stanly county, Taylor 738, Cass 14." "She stands alone in her glory."

GEN. TAYLOR'S CABINET.—Many of the papers are indulging in speculations as to the probable composition of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet. These are all idle of course, for no man knows who will, or who will not, be appointed to office by Gen. Taylor. We may mention, however, that the names of Messrs. Crittenden, Rives, Clayton, Evans, Badger, Reverdy Johnson, T. Butler King, J. R. Ingersoll, Abbott Lawrence, Seward, Mangum, Bell, Peyton, Binney, Gov. Jones, and Truman Smith, are among those mentioned in this connection.

Of the above, our hope is, that Messrs. Crittenden, Badger, Truman Smith, Evans, and Clayton, will be selected.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—126 out of 230 Members of the next House of Representatives have already been chosen. Of these, 72 are Whigs and 54 Locos. In the present Congress, parties stand, from the same States, 64 Whigs to 62 Locos—a gain of 16. The House will evidently have a decided majority of Whigs. The Senate will be Locofoco, by perhaps 8 or 10 majority.

WISCONSIN.—Of the Congressmen elected, 1 is a Whig, 1 Cass, and 1 Free Soil.

AMERICAN ART UNION.—Those who propose to subscribe to this useful National Association, are reminded that but a few days remain in which it can be done. The books close at New York on the 15th December. And to be in time, subscribers should hand their $5 notes to E J. Hale, Secretary for this place, before the 10th December.

FRUIT TREES.—We have received a present of a number of very superior apples, from the Orchard of Mr. Fentress of Randolph, whose Nursery of Fruit Trees we have heretofore had occasion to mention. He will be in this place in a few days with Trees.

MEXICO.—Late accounts represent Mexico to be in a feverish state, apprehending the return of Santa Anna, the people desiring his perpetual banishment by law, the government without funds, and the highways and streets abounding with robbers.

Latest from Raleigh.

Reported for the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Saturday Night, Nov. 25, 1848.

Mr. Hale: In commencing my duties as your Legislative Correspondent, I deeply regret to announce the exhibition of a spirit of party pertinacity and obstinacy hitherto unknown in the annals of North Carolina. It is useless for me to dwell on the unparalleled closeness of the numerical strength of the Whigs and Democrats in the two Houses; these facts, as well as matters connected with their action for the first four days of the week, you have been able to gather from our City papers. Suffice it to say, however, that in the Senate parties are completely tied, while in the House of Commons, owing to the resignation of Mr. Flemming, a Democratic member from Yancey, the Whigs have a majority of *one*. You have learned that the latter body was organized on Wednesday last, by the election of Hon. R. B. Gilliam, of Granville, Speaker, Perrin Busbee, of Raleigh, Principal Clerk, W. R. Dodge, of Surry, Reading Clerk, &c. The "*giving*" to the Whigs the Speaker of the House, as the Democrats call it, is endeavored to be heralded forth as a great mark of their *liberality* and *magnanimity*. The FACTS of the case will not justify the bestowal of these commendable traits to that party. Up to the time of their assembling in the Commons Hall that morning, not a word had been heard of their intention to concede this officer to the Whigs—but on arriving there, the Democrats discovered that a member of their party, (Mr. Hamrick, of Cleaveland,) was absent, and they learned that he was so very unwell that it would be very imprudent for him to come to the House. Then it was, and not till then, that this spirit of "liberality" and "magnanimity" began to manifest itself. They grew marvellously patriotic, all at once, and rather than run the State to the expense incident to the present *dis*-organized, or *un* organized state of the House, they would concede to the Whigs the Speaker in order that they might proceed to business. But, let it be observed, they had no care for these things while they retained the power to *prevent* an organization—this gone, concession, and sacrifice of party, was the noblest trait in their party. But enough of this.

Nothing of importance has been transacted in the House since.

On Friday, after reading the Journal,

Mr. Dobbin moved that the House proceed to elect the Standing Committees.

The Chair announced to the House, that the Rules required that these Committees should be chosen by the members composing each Electoral District.

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the House, for the purpose of electing the Standing Committees, took a recess of one hour.

At the expiration of which time, the Speaker called the House to order, and the following were announced as

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Ballard, Nichols, Martin, Allen, D. F. Caldwell, Bregden, Russell, Walser, Shuford, Miller, Watkins.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. T. J. Person, Satterthwaite, Newsom, J. E. McMullen, Williamson, Palmer, Koonce, Courts, J. H. White, Ellis, Hayes.

On Education—Messrs. Cherry, Blow, R. H. Smith, C. H. K. Taylor, Wadsworth, Headen, Blackburn, Davis, R. J. McDowell, Atkin.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Skinner, McCleese, Canaday, Foy, Stockard, Wooten, Pegram, Oglesby, Scott, Mast, Logan.

Internal Improvements—Messrs. Rayner, Daney, Long, Nixon, Doak, McClenahan, Kelly, J. M. Leach, Barringer, McIntosh, Farmer.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Ferebee, Stanly, Thompson, J. H. Williams, Mebane, Person, Clement, Trull, T. R. Caldwell, Farmer, Stevenson.

On motion of Mr Dobbin, the communication relative to the Contested Election in Perquimons was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

And then the House adjourned till to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

On to-day, Saturday, little was done in the House of Commons. A motion was made in the morning, after the reading of the Journal, for a reference of the contested election from Perquimons to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and then an adjournment took place to 3 o'clock P. M. At that hour the House again met, but soon again adjourned, without transacting any business of interest.

The Senate Chamber has been the great centre of attraction for the last few days. In this branch parties were tied, and "which will get the Speaker?" was the all-absorbing question. Balloting after balloting was held from day to day, without resulting in a selection. And thus matters stood on this morning, Saturday, when soon after the ringing of the bell, the lobbies and galleries were filled to overflowing. Soon came the tug of war, and upon being called to order and the roll called, a motion to vote for Speaker ensued, which resulted, as had all the former ones, in no election. Another, and no election. A third, and lo! it was discovered that Mr. Reich, the Democratic Senator from Stokes, was absent, which vote the Clerk had risen to announce, and would have elected Col. Joyner—there being but 47 votes given, Messrs Graves and Joyner not voting—when a motion was made to suspend the reading of the vote until Mr Reich should return, as his absence was necessary and temporary. This was disagreed to on the part of the Whigs, and just as the Clerk was about to announce the result, Mr Graves arose and voted for Mr. Ashe, then, Col. Joyner, for Mr. Shepard—causing no election. Here a motion was made to adjourn, but voted down by the Whigs, and a motion carried for another vote for Speaker. A call of the roll was demanded, when Messrs. Reich and Rogers, two Democratic Senators, were discovered to be absent. They soon appeared in their seats, however, and the result of the *fourth* balloting was—no election. At this stage of the proceedings, a motion was made and carried, for an adjournment to 3 o'clock P. M.

At 3 o'clock, the Senate again convened, and immediately after being called to order, Mr. Bower, of Ashe, moved an adjournment to Monday, giving as a reason, that he did not believe an organization could be effected this afternoon. At the request of Gen. Patterson, of Caldwell, this motion was withdrawn, when Gen. P. remarked, that he had come prepared to offer to the Democrats a compromise which he believed to be fair and just, and he hoped would lead to an organization. He was anxious to proceed to the legitimate objects of their being assembled together, and he believed the Whig Senators were all anxious to do so. They had on yesterday submitted a proposition to the Democrats in a mutual conference, which he believed equitable and honorable—but they had declined it. He now came forward to offer another compromise, which could not compromit the honor of individuals or of their party. He hoped it would be received in good faith, as it was offered. Gen. P. then proceeded to read the following Preamble and Resolutions, viz:

Whereas, the interests of the State require that the Senate should organize without further delay: and whereas, this important object is not likely to be effected without conciliation and concession: Therefore, *Resolved*,

1st. That the Speaker be given to the Democratic party.

2d. That the present Clerks of the Senate be retained.

3d. That the Standing Committees be appointed according to the Rules of the last Session—the Whig party to have at least three out of the seven on each Committee.

4th. If the Whigs at any time during the Session desire to increase the number on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, they shall be at liberty, on motion, to add one of their party to that Committee.

5th. That in all cases of a tie in the Committee on Privileges and Elections, each half shall be at liberty to proceed and report the facts, with the testimony, to the Senate for its action.

Upon the reading of the above compromise, Mr. Ashe, of New Hanover, expressed *his* anxiety to proceed to the work of the Session, and went on to state something about the compromise offered on yesterday by the Whigs; and concluded by moving a *division* of the question on the several propositions contained in the Resolution.

Gen. Patterson expressed his unwillingness for a division. The compromise had been offered in good faith, *as a whole*, and he was averse to the vote being taken in detached parts.

Mr. Ashe replied that there were some features in the Resolution that he thought just and reasonable, and that he was willing to vote for, while there were others he thought unjust and unreasonable, and could not go for; and that it was for the purpose of avoiding having to vote *against* that which he *approved*, that he had made the motion.

Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, hoped that the Senator would not press his motion, for its adoption would be considered and regarded as a rejection of the *whole* compromise. Concessions, large and liberal, were made in those propositions, and unless they were taken as a whole, he should take it for granted that all attempts at compromise had been refused by the Democrats, and act accordingly. Mr. Gilmer also corrected Mr. Ashe in relation to some statements made by him with regard to the compromise offered by the Whigs on yesterday.

Mr. Washington, of Craven, appealed to the Senator from New Hanover, to withdraw his proposition to "divide"; when that gentleman replied that he "certainly should not do it." Then, said Mr. W., I will remain here until the first day of January, 1849, before I will give one jot or tittle more than is conceded in the proposition of the Senator from Caldwell and McDowell. *All* that a high-minded, liberal magnanimity could ask, had been yielded by the Whigs, and it had been spurned and rejected by the Democrats. In a State with a Whig majority of 8,000, and with an *equal* representation on that floor, the Whigs were required to give up *all* worth contending for, or else the Democrats would agree to no compromise, to save the character of the State and of that body.

Mr. Woodfin, of Buncombe, made some remarks pretty much to the same effect as those of the Whigs who had preceded him.

Messrs. Bower, of Ashe, and Conner, of Lincoln, made some remarks, but there was "so much noise and confusion, they could not be heard."

Owing to several expressions of applause indulged in by the "lobby members," Gen Patterson was called to the Chair to preside during the pending of this question.

Mr. Ashe then withdrew, temporarily, his motion to divide, and offered the following as a substitute for the Resolution of Gen. Patterson:

1st. Democratic Speaker.

2d. Appointment of Committees as heretofore, except Committee on Privileges and Elections, *that* to consist of four Whigs and four Democrats.

[No reference was made to the Clerks or to the 5th proposition of Gen. Patterson.

After some conversation and consultation, this substitute was withdrawn, and the following submitted by Mr. Ashe:

1st. Democratic Speaker.

2d. Whig Clerks.

3d. That all the Committees consist of 8 members—4 Whigs and 4 Democrats.

On finding that some of the Democrats would not vote for the substitute, it was also withdrawn; when the question recurred upon the original Preamble and Resolution. Mr. Ashe asked if the question was to be taken on the whole? and the Chair replied in the affirmative; when the Clerk proceeded to call the roll, the Yeas and Nays being demanded, when *but two* Democrats voted *for* the compromise, viz. Messrs. Hawkins of Warren, and Reich of Stokes; the remainder of the Democrats thus virtually voting still to remain in the unorganized state which, after a week's work, Saturday night was about to find them.

The Speaker having been conceded to the Democrats, the name of Col. Joyner was withdrawn, and Calvin Graves, of Caswell, was chosen Speaker, receiving 41 votes—several members refusing to vote at all. Henry W. Miller and Hiram W. Husted were chosen, unanimously, Chief and Reading Clerks, as were also Green Hill and Patrick McGowan Principal and Assistant Doorkeepers.

On motion of Mr. Lillington, of Rowan and Davie, it was resolved that the House of Commons be informed of the organization of the Senate, and of its readiness to proceed to business. It was also resolved that a Committee be appointed on the part of the Senate to unite with a similar one on the part of the House, to wait on His Excellency the Governor, and inform him of the readiness of the General Assembly to receive any Communication he may have to submit. The Senate then adjourned to 10 o'clock, on Monday morning.

And thus has ended one of the most stubborn, uncompromising political squabbles, on the part of the Democrats, that has ever disgraced the Legislative history of North Carolina. Declining to submit any plan of compromise themselves, by which an organization could be brought about, they have refused throughout to agree to any and all of the several more than fair and liberal concessions proposed by the Whigs. And had it not been for *two* honorable exceptions, (men who had become sick and disgusted with that pertinacity which demanded ALL for themselves,) the Senate would on Monday, the 27th of November, have found itself as far from an organization as they were on the morning of Monday the 20th.

Tell it to the People, then, that the Democrats in the Senate were willing to remain here and squander the money of the State to build up party schemes and further party interests, rather than submit to any fair and honorable compromise whereby an organization could be effected, and the interests of the People be attended to. For, when the Democrats objected to the Whigs having both of the Clerks, they were told, give the Whigs the Speaker, and you may have all we ask for ourselves. But no! they were determined on *more than half*, and were willing to jeopard the interests of the People and the State to secure it. Let these things be borne in mind; and let those Whig Districts which have sent Loco Foco Senators to the Legislature, hold them up to the scornful retribution which should await such traitorous conduct on all occasions.

I presume the Governor's Message will be handed in on Monday, and it is to be hoped that the welfare of the State will be a little more attended to for the succeeding week, than has been done for the past.

SENEX.

By Telegraph for the Fayetteville Observer.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.

The Cambria has arrived, with accounts a week later. Cotton has advanced one eighth; Orleans 3 to 4½d. Mobile 3 to 3¾d. Sales of the week 28000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions advanced. Lard dull. Consols 86¼. American Stocks brisk; Loan 97½.

Vienna capitulated after ineffectual resistance. Hungarians twice advanced to its assistance, but were repelled by Imperialists. Windischgratz ordered assault after repeated proposals. National Guards fought poorly, but Students and Workmen desperately, until the inner wall was taken. All then succumbed, throwing down their arms. Buildings burnt in bombardment. Loss of life considerable.

French affairs threatening. Red Republicans suspected of conspiring for an emeute. Cavaignac fully prepared with forces. Constitution adopted by Assembly. Chances favorable to the election of Louis Napoleon. Crisis then anticipated.

Reported that the Rothschilds are going into liquidation, consequent upon the unsettled state of Austrian affairs. There has been an alarming decline in the French Funds. Government granted 20,000 muskets to Sardinians.

Insurrection in Genoa on 20th. Denouement not known. Insurrectionary feeling throughout Lombardy. Ireland tranquil.

GEN. TAYLOR received the news of his election with that composure and dignity which are so essentially parts of his character.

He soon afterwards left Baton Rouge in a boat for his plantation on the Mississippi; and a rich scene occurred on board. A passenger got into conversation with him, and among other things said that he had voted for Cass, though he thought very well of Gen. Taylor as a man, but that he always stuck to the party, and besides, did not exactly think Gen. T. was qualified for the office.

He then asked the General if *he* was a Taylor man, to which the General replied, "Not much of a one—that is, he did not vote for him—partly because of family reasons, and partly because his wife was altogether opposed to sending 'Old Zach' off to Washington, where she would be obliged to go with him!"

At this moment, another passenger stepped up and accosted the General, calling him by name! The other party looked a little wild, took a good look on Old Zach and then slipped off, before the General could have a chance of relieving him from the embarrassment into which he had been thrown.

The General is in excellent health, and bears his new honors with grace and dignity.

COUNTERFEITERS.—Two men passing through Moore county a few weeks ago, passed off $55 of counterfeits as gold coin, and a $20 counterfeit on the Bank of Georgetown. They called themselves Holt, and had a small wagon, with a few articles to trade on. They were arrested, but one of them made his escape. So we learn from the N. C. Argus.

Some foreigners, passing through Moore county a few days ago, were cheated by having a $5 S. C. counterfeit note palmed off upon them.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR LIFE.—The Cleaveland Plaindealer some time before the election received a letter ordering that paper to be sent "till Gen. Cass is elected."

Wise's District in Virginia gave Gen. Taylor a majority of 500.

The Union kindly informs Gen Taylor that he will not find his position as President, "a bed of roses." Thank you, sir. The old hero will be prepared for it. He has slept in a blanket on the ground, many and many a time, and will not require a "bed of roses to make him comfortable and at his ease!—*Alex. Gaz.*

The Union also tells the General that it will be worse than fighting the battle of Buena Vista. That may be, but at least the General will not feel, whilst patriotically doing his duty, that those who placed him in his position are anxious for his downfall, as was the case whilst he was fighting at Buena Vista.

LOCOFOCO CALCULATIONS.—Some week or two before the Election, the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian made the following statements, which we felt assured at the time were utterly destitute of even plausibility, and therefore cut out for comparison after the election:—

"*North Carolina.*—From every point we receive the most cheering intelligence in regard to the vote of this State. Ever since the result of the August election opened the eyes of the Democracy to their own strength, we have looked upon this State as at least *probable* for Cass and Butler, and we now feel *certain* of it, if our friends will only exert themselves. There are plenty of Democrats to give us the State by a triumphant majority, and it is only necessary to bring them to the polls, but there is *none to spare—not one!* Every Democrat must feel and *act* as though the election depended upon his *individual* vote. We feel *certain*, absolutely certain that the Democrats of this District can, and we feel almost certain will increase their votes over that of last August at least five hundred. We have the most positive assurances from gentlemen who are well informed upon the subject, that the increase upon our vote in the Whig Counties of Anson and Cabarrus alone, will go far towards this result. Our Elector informs us that he has never seen the people more aroused upon the subject, throughout the Counties of old Lincoln. At Dallas, on Tuesday last, the enthusiasm was unbounded, and from old Mecklenburg we look for an equally favorable result. We want our friends to see if they can't give us five hundred majority in the combined Counties of Union and Mecklenburg. We think they can. We will send tickets wherever indicated. We wish that some one at each election ground would see about sending for them so that none be omitted.

"In the Mountains all the excitement is said to be upon our side, while the Whigs seem even more apathetic than they were at the August election. We'll gain there, depend upon it."

Now instead of increasing the Locofoco vote 500, it fell off nearly 500. The vote fell off in both Anson and Cabarrus, as well as "throughout the counties of old Lincoln," and "old Mecklenburg," where the Jeffersonian is printed. The 500 majority in Union and Mecklenburg turned out to be 121. "In the Mountains," the greatest Whig gains occurred, as much as 500 in a single county.

Among the many predictions which the Union made as to North Carolina, the following is worthy of note:—

"We understand that in North Carolina all looks well. It is said that many changes have been effected in popular sentiment, and many converts made; and, if they are as numerous in other parts of the Old North State as they have been in the three counties of Currituck, Camden and Pasquotank, we shall carry the State."

The result showed that the Locofoco vote *fell off* 58 in those three counties since August, whilst the Whig vote *increased* 119. But perhaps the Union should be pardoned for this mistake, when it is borne in mind that two of these were the counties visited by those "most accomplished Virginians," Messrs. Scott and Overton. And who could resist the eloquence of two "most accomplished Virginians?"

The Union pretends to lay its defeat to the too great confidence of its party, and consequent want of exertion. This is directly in the teeth of all its assertions before the election. During the whole of October, it was reiterating, almost daily, the assertion that "the democracy is thoroughly aroused;" "each man is buckling on his armor for the desperate conflict;" "the old Keystone is roused;" "the democracy, [in Pennsylvania,] heartily ashamed of their recent defeat, have gone to work in earnest;" "when such a spirit is excited as we find from all accounts prevailing among our brethren in Pennsylvania, how can her democracy be beaten?" "Her democracy is awakened and roused up, and therefore she is safe." And finally, only two days before the election, the Union said, "the democracy is aroused. It is organised. It is ready to put forth its strength. It is resolved to do its duty; and in this resolve it must and will prevail."

Now it is evident, that either before or after the election, (or more probably both,) the Union said what was not true, and what it knew was not true.

LOCOFOCO PREDICTIONS.—The papers are publishing the predictions of the Locofocos, made before the election. The following are specimens in Virginia:—

By Councillor Patton: "Gen. Taylor will *possibly*, though not *probably*, get Kentucky, and that will be all!"

By Governor Smith: "So utter will be General Taylor's defeat that in three weeks it will be forgotten that he ever was a candidate!"

REMARKABLE ACCURACY.—The "Battery" calls attention to the fact, that on the 19th October it made the following estimate of the States which were *certain* for Taylor and Fillmore:—

Massachusetts	12	Maryland	8
Vermont	6	North Carolina	11
Rhode Island	4	Tennessee	13
Connecticut	6	Kentucky	12
New York	36	Georgia	10
New Jersey	7	Louisiana	6
Pennsylvania	26	Florida	3
Delaware	3		
			163

We claim the credit of having made identically the same calculation some weeks earlier than the Battery. The above were precisely the States, no more nor less, which we claimed as certain in the Observer of the 3d October. Every one of them, as our readers know, has voted for Taylor and Fillmore. The States which we put down as doubtful were, Ohio, Mississippi, Indiana, and Iowa. Ohio we should have carried but for the opposition of the Free Soil Whigs to Taylor, whilst the Free Soil Locos had no such opposition to Cass. Iowa and Indiana are against us by small majorities, and it is still uncertain about Mississippi.

A NEW KIND OF FRAUDULENT TICKETS.—The Charlotte Journal says, "We are assured by a respectable gentleman from Lincoln county, that he knows of *two printed tickets* being used, headed Taylor and Butler, with the Cass Electors, at a precinct in his neighborhood. And it was reported that many others had been sent to the mountains."

FIRE AT WELDON.—We regret to learn, that about midnight of the 17th inst. the large Shop and Warehouse of the Wilmington Rail Road Company at Weldon was destroyed by fire, supposed to have been communicated by an incendiary. The loss is about $12,000, nearly all falling on the company. Fortunately, nearly all the merchandize which had been in the warehouse was carried down the road on the morning before the fire, or the loss would have been very heavy.

Wilmington and Manchester Railroad.—The Sumter Banner of Wednesday says: "Mr. L. J. Fleming, principal assistant engineer of this road, commenced letting out the contracts for grading, &c. between this village and Lynches' Creek, on the 17th instant. On the 20th he informed us that contracts had been made for the whole of that distance. In a short time the first spadefull of earth will be thrown up for the track of the road.

MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA TOWARDS DISUNION.—The Charleston Mercury of Tuesday last contains articles from twelve papers in that State, all approving of measures which appear to be in contemplation, looking very like a determination to make the Whig triumph a pretext for a dissolution of the Union. The plan is, to get up meetings in the various Districts, to instruct the members of Congress to vacate their seats on the passage, by Congress, of the Wilmot Proviso, and its approval by the President. And to excite the people to this step, they are told, that "all hopes of the protection of Southern interests have been defeated by a corrupt alliance of the Van Buren party and the Whigs, all of whom, (says one,) rallied under banners with the same banners levelled directly at the extinction of slavery." This is as gross a falsehood as the ingenuity of man could devise. There has been no such alliance. Van Buren derived almost all his support from Locofocos. The Whigs neither brought him out nor voted for him when out.

These South Carolina disorganizers, who thus prejudge the incoming Whig Administration, do not hesitate to admit that they run "the risk of civil war and disunion;" but they declare that "they are prepared for any mode of resistance which the South may adopt." We suppose that by "the South," the magnificent State of South Carolina is here meant. At all events, after making a party question of it, and slandering the Whigs in so doing, they cannot expect the countenance of any Whig in their measures. Why did they not, if they were honest in their views, order their members to leave their seats when the last session of Congress passed the Wilmot Proviso, and Polk approved of it? That was the time for them to act, when their own party, and their own President, did the wrong which they now denounce as likely to be done by the Whigs. The fact is, as we believe, that the leaders in South Carolina are bent on disunion, and they seize their present defeat as the pretext for a movement to that purpose.

No Promotion.—The election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, will not occasion a vacancy in the regular line of the army, as the law which created the office of Major General, which he now holds, abolishes it in case of death, resignation, or dismissal.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, at St. James Church, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. PETER MALLETT, of New York, to Miss ANABELLA GIBBS, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Gibbs.

In Sampson county, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Conoly, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT BROWN, of Bladen county, to Miss MARY PENELOPE MORRISEY, daughter of the late Thomas K. Morrisey, Esq.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, Mr. WILLIAM H. HERRING to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Wm. Fnar, Esq.,—all of Sampson.

In Stanly county, on the 7th inst., by John F. Stone, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN MAULDEN to Miss ELIZABETH COLEY, daughter of John Coley, Esq.

In Anson county, on the 19th inst., by James Broadaway, Esq., Rev. S. P. MORTON, of Stanly county, to Mrs. LUCY INGRAM, of Anson. Also, on the same evening, by John Broadaway, Esq., JOHN C. CAUDLE, Esq. to Miss JUDITH PARKER, all of Anson county.

DIED,

In Stanly county, on the 6th instant, JONATHAN WILKERSON, a preacher of the gospel of the Baptist denomination, aged 61 years. The death of this truly pious man is a sore affliction to his relations and acquaintances, but they mourn not as those without hope; for his rectitude through life, and an ardent devotion to the truths of the religion of our Saviour, leave the strongest assurances that he is gone to reap the reward of a well spent life. Also, on the same day, his wife MARTHA, aged 51 years, an affectionate mother, and a kind neighbor. Her death is much regretted by all who knew her.

Also, on the 16th, of croup, LAURA REBECCA, daughter of E. F. and Catharine Lilly, two years and eleven months old.

"Come near, ere yet the dust soil the bright paleness of the settled brow.

Look on your sister, and embrace her now. In still and solemn trust,

Come near,—once more let kindred lips be pressed on her cold cheek; then bear her to her rest.

We weep, and it is well; for tears befit earth's partings. Yesterday song was upon the lips of this pale clay, and sunshine seemed to dwell where'er she moved—the welcome and the blessed. Now gaze,—and bear the silent unto rest.

Look yet on her whose eye meets yours no more in sadness or in mirth. Was she not fair amidst the daughters of earth?

The beings born to die?

How may the mother's heart dwell on her daughter, and dare to hope again? The spring's rich promise hath been given in vain, the lovely must depart:

Is she not gone, our brightest and our best?

Come near, and bear the early called to rest.

Yet mourn we not as they whose spirit's light is quenched; for her the past is sealed. She may not fall, she may not cast her brightest hope away.

All is not here of our beloved and blessed.

Leave we the little cherub with her God to rest.

[*Communicated.*

On the 7th inst., Mr. GEORGE SEDBERRY, aged 75 years. The deceased was a native of Brunswick county Virginia, but for the last fifty-two years a citizen of Montgomery county, N. C.

On the 12th inst., at the Rocky River Springs, Stanly county, Mr. WADE A. GREENE, a returned volunteer.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov 28.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7½ a	Oats,	25 a 30
Corn,	40 a 45	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	4 a 4¼	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	75 a 85
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 6 cents.

Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 13 "

REMARKS.—Cotton 5¾ and in demand.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon plenty, without change in price. No change in Corn; supply small. Fayetteville Flour 5 25 to 5 75. Lard dull, and market well supplied. Turpentine has slightly advanced; Soft 2 10, Hard 1 15 to 1 20. Spirits 27 cts. Tar 1 25 to 1 30. Turks' Island Salt scarce; sales from store at 33 to 35 cts. Timber scarce and dull; quotations nominal. Lumber ditto. Shingles 1 25 to 1 50.

CHERAW MARKET.

Cotton.—Sales between 400 and 500 bales.—Prices range from 3 to 5¾ cts., which is an advance of ⅛ to 3-16ths.

Bacon.—This article has declined. We now quote at 6 to 6½ cts. *Salt*—Now sells at $2 00.

GARDEN SEEDS AND FLOWERS.

Received this Day,

GARDEN SEEDS, assorted; Double Red, White, Blue, and Yellow Hyacinths; Single do. do.; Crown Imperials; Eng. Bulbous Iris; Narcissus; Jacobean Lillies; Tulips, assorted; Tube Roses; Crocus; and Gladiolus. For Sale by

JNO. M. ROSE.

Nov. 27, 1848. 43-3w

Orders received for all kinds Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, or Flowers.

APPLICATION will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina, to charter the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company.

Nov. 28, 1848. 43-3w

MISS HARRIET DAVIS

HAS taken a School on Kennedy street, in this place, for Girls and small Boys, to commence on the first Monday in December next. She will teach all the branches of Education usually taught in the Schools in this place, together with Drawing and Painting. She asks a share of patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov. 21, 1848. 1w

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed three doors above his old Stand, to Robinson's Buildings, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and the public generally.

He has always on hand a general stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

Which he will sell at the lowest market prices for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

J. E. BRYAN.

Nov. 25, 1848. 43-1or

NOTICE.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Esq. having declined a further attention to my business, I have placed it in the hands of James Banks, Esq. whom I have appointed my Agent and Attorney for the purpose of winding up my business in this place.

Therefore all persons indebted to me will please make immediate payment to him, otherwise he has instructions to bring suit. My House and Lot on Dick street is still for sale. Terms very accommodating. For particulars, call on Mr Banks, at his Office, at Eccles's Bridge.

C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24. 43tf

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C. CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 43tf

WALTER A. HUSKE,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed to the Office formerly occupied by J. W. Evans, Esq., on Old street, adjoining Wm. H. Haigh, Esq.

Nov. 25. 43-2w

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 25. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to G. & H. McMILLAN are requested to come forward on or before the 1st of January next and make payment. All those failing to do so will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Nov. 21, 1848. 43-4w

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO GIRL between 13 and 14 years old, well grown. Apply to

HECTOR McMILLAN.

November 24. 43-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Friday the 17th November, at Pine Park, the late residence of Hugh Campbell, dec'd all the remaining perishable Property of the said Hugh Campbell, viz:

Household and kitchen furniture, consisting of Chairs; Walnut and Mahogany Tables; Beds; Crockery and Glass Ware; some stock, among which are some good Milch Cows, in good order; one old Carriage; one 1 Horse Wagon; and one excellent ox Cart, in good order, nearly new, tyre 7 inches broad; Forage; &c.

—ALSO—

In Town, on Saturday the 18th, will be sold a large lot of old Iron, useful to builders or smiths.

Persons wishing to purchase will please attend, as the sale is positive. Persons wishing to examine any of the above property, can have an opportunity of doing so by calling on C. J. Campbell.

C. J. CAMPBELL, Adm'r.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auc'r.

October 30, 1848. 43-ts

POSTPONEMENT.

THE above Sale is postponed until Saturday the 9th December, when it will take place on Green street, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nov. 24.

$100 REWARD.

Stop the Murderer!

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in North Carolina, of JOHN CHAVIS, who killed Alexander Swindall, on Friday the 17th inst. at Elizabeth Town. Chavis is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, might be mistaken for a white man, being the third generation from negro ancestors. He has dark hair and heavy eyebrows.

SAMUEL SWINDALL.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen county, Nov. 20. 43-1t

$5 REWARD.

WAS Stolen from the Stage Drivers' room on Sunday morning last, the 19th inst., a SILVER LEVER WATCH, with a gold key attached by a string. I will give a reward of $5 for the recovery of the watch, and $10 for proof to convict the thief.

J. B. ASKEW.

Fayetteville, Nov. 23. 43-2w

STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber a Cow and Calf and a Yearling. The marks on the Cow and Yearling are 2 crops and 2 half moons on both ears; the Calf not marked. Their colour is white and red. They are probably wending their way to the upper end of the county, where they were purchased.

I will pay a liberal compensation to any person who will take them up so that I may get them again.

WM. H. MAXWELL.

8½ miles from Town, Warsaw Road, Nov. 23, 1848. 43-2wpd

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the first of September last, a negro man named BOB. Bob was formerly owned by Wm. Youngblood, Sen. of this district. He is about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of a copper color—has a long head and face, and carries his head inclined somewhat to the left side. The above reward will be given for the delivery of above named boy, and the proof necessary to the conviction of any white person or persons of harboring or assisting said boy away, or Fifty Dollars for his apprehension in this State or North Carolina, so that I can get him.

ROBERT G. McCAW.

Yorkville, S. C. October 31, 1848. 43-3w

We commend the following certificate to the attention of our readers, and recommend those who are afflicted to try the remedy:

Honesdale, Pa. January 10, 1847.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle.—*Dear Sir: You are at liberty to use the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.*—In the year 1844 I was attacked with the Liver Complaint, which apparently brought me to the brink of the grave. During my sickness I was attended by three physicians in our place, but received no help. I also tried the various remedies recommended for such complaints, but they afforded me no relief. As a last resort I was persuaded to try *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*, and by using four bottles I was restored to better health than I have enjoyed before for ten years. This statement may be relied upon as strictly true.

BETSEY PERRIN.

The above certificate was given in presence of Dr. Strong, of Honesdale, who is well known in his vicinity as a successful practitioner.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and convenient House on Maiden Lane, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging, on the most reasonable terms. She hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

For reference, apply at this Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 29, 1848. 38-tf

New & Cheap Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their supply of

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Embracing the largest Stock they have ever offered, and all of which they are disposed to sell at the very lowest market prices, either at wholesale or retail, for *Cash* or *undoubted paper.*

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 2, 1848. 31-3m

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

THIS extensive Establishment will be completed on the 1st September. The House is three stories high, 150 feet on Hay street, and 150 feet on Donaldson street. The Rooms are capacious, airy, and abundantly numerous to accommodate all applicants for entertainment. The Stable and Out Houses are equally commodious. The Company have spared no expense to complete the Establishment in the best manner. The House is now offered for Rent, or if preferred will be leased for a term of years. Applications made to Alfred A. McKethan, President of the Company, will meet prompt attention.

Fayetteville, July 21, 1848.

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL.
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

Feb'y 4, 1848. [illegible]

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant.

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. [illegible]

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] any part of the State, on proper [illegible] description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still members of the Board. [illegible]

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan. 10, 1848. [illegible]

Protection Insurance Company,

FIRE AND MARINE

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

July 20, 1848. [illegible]

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts., bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. In Ruptures, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a [illegible] attached to the premises. Persons desirous to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

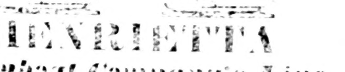
150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
25 " old Apple Brandy,
25 " " Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION

Via Cape Fear River.



HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers desiring their Goods to the care of this Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, "Care of Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co. Wilmington and Fayetteville." All Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC,

OR FIRE-PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one half that of white lead, while its utility every way is much greater. After applied it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 40tf

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our men through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME. For sale by

H. LEETE.

Oct. 2, 1848. 36tf

CHEAP

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors below Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Suited to the Barter Trade.

ALSO,

Shoes, Caps, and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in sets,
30 sides best Spanish Sole Leather,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2 ditto Castings, of best quality.

With many other articles, comprising a stock as complete as any in this place, all of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for Cash, or in exchange for all kinds of Country Produce.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1848. 34tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries**, consisting of

B[illegible] Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plain Vestings, [illegible]
Linseys, [illegible] do.
M[illegible] de Laines, [illegible] Cashmeres,
P[illegible] Flannels, Woollen Plaid, Irish Linens,
Bleached Shirting, fine unbleached do.
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
M[illegible] Stripes, Carolina do. Crash,
[illegible] do. Bed Tickings,
[illegible] Scarfs, Black and [illegible] Shawls,
Twilled [illegible] Straddle Shawls,
[illegible] Muslin and Linen do., Silk Pocket do., Waffle do.,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do., Cotton do., Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do., [illegible]
Coats' White and Col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's White [illegible] Linen Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspenders do.,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

[illegible] Hyson Tea, [illegible] Crushed Sugar, [illegible] Coffee, Pepper, [illegible] &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

Opposite J. Huske & Son's Grocery.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

Farm, Turpentine and Timber LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, containing 520 acres, lying one mile up and down Black River and extending one mile out from it. It is within 3 miles of Cape Fear River, and 18 miles from Fayetteville, on the main road to Tarboro' and Waynesborough.

There are about 100 acres of cleared Land, and a comfortable Dwelling and usual out-houses. The remaining 420 acres is Turpentine and Timber Land.

It is a pleasant and healthy situation, with very good water.

Persons desiring such land may do well to see and examine it.

For further information, see the subscriber.

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 20, 1848. 22tf

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster.

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the [illegible] cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and salubrious climate.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest, where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of his skin disappeared, his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situations, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered in.

2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 31-Y

FOR SALE.

210 HHDS. CUBA MOLASSES,
30 do P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
150 bags Rio Coffee,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
3 tons Hoop Iron, for baling Cotton,
400 lbs. Rivets, for ditto,
150 sides Hemlock Sole Leather,
100 ditto Oak ditto,
500 ditto Harness, Bridle, and Skirting Leather,
200 sides Upper Leather,
30 cases Shoes,
40 bbls. Mess and Prime Pork,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,

Loaf Sugar, Tea, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Window Glass, Cotton Bagging, Nails, Turpentine Axes and Hackers, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Raisins, Starch, Tanners' Tools, Coopers' Tools, Camphene Lamps, Wagon Boxes, Glue, Copperas, Indigo, Madder, French Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Rum, Madeira Wine, Malaga Wine, Bar Soap, Powder, Shot, Lead, with many other articles.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Nov. 6, 1848. 41-3w

PAY UP.

THE Subscriber requests ALL who are indebted to him either by note or account, to settle during the present term of Superior Court, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Nov. 13, 1848. 41-3w

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER, thankful for the patronage he has received since coming to Fayetteville, would respectfully announce that he will be absent from this place until about the 12th of October, after which time he will be happy to continue to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, and humbly solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed.

A large collection of new and beautiful music will be kept on hand and furnished at usual rates.

Also instruction given on Flute and Violin if desired.

Sept. 8, 1848. 32-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker strong Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

NEW STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND **Miscellaneous BOOKS.**

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon [illegible] Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated [illegible] Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Paper Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, [illegible], &c.

E. J. HALE.

August 16.

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH from the country, who writes a [illegible] hand, wants a situation in a Store. Reference to Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35tf

MISS M. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

MISS BINGHAM will open her School at her new Residence on Old Street, on the 2d day of October. Instruction will be given in [illegible] usually taught in any Female Seminary. Hours of attendance from 9 o'clock A. M. till 1 P. M., and from 3 till 5 P. M., precisely. Particular attention will be given to the morals and manners of her Pupils.

Drawing and Painting will be taught [illegible] for which a separate charge will be made.

Sept. 12. 21-3m

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Generals, $1; Life of Gen. Cass, 25c; Gowrie, by James; [illegible] The Sisters, 25c; [illegible] Story, 25; Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Mitchell's Ancient Geography, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12.

NOTICE.

THE notes and bonds received by me at the dissolution of the firm of Gardner & McKethan, which remain unpaid, together with all other evidences of debt held by me, have been lodged with Mr. A. McLean, at the Bank of Cape Fear, for collection, and all those indebted are requested to make payment as early as possible.

C. T. GARDNER.

August 25, 1848. 30-tf

N. B. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of my House and Lot on Dick st., which Mr. McLean is authorized to sell on terms which cannot fail to be satisfactory. C. T. G.

For sale on Manufacturers' account.

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by

HALL & HALL.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.

April 3, 1848. 20tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Carriage Manufactory.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

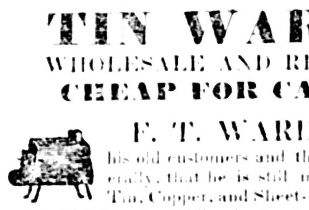
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 93-1yp

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

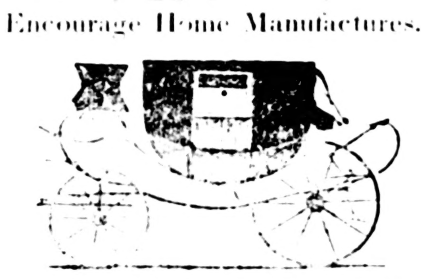
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

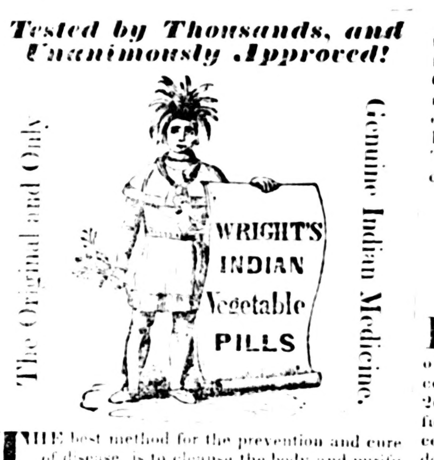
Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!



THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owensville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and Cap Paper } at $1 50 pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS. H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 34-1tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept 30, 1848. 35tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company; is thankful for past favors from the public, and will add that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

MERCHANTS'

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats composing this Line are:
The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat.
" " W. B. MEARES.
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW.
" " MIKE CRONLY.
" " BEN BERRY.
" " WASHINGTON.
" " READY MONEY.
" " T. J. CURTIS.
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats (as near as practicable,) until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8-tf

HOTCHKISS'S

Vertical Water Wheel.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, being in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of **173** *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The Lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connection may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non-residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 33-ts

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER

AND

JEWELLER,

HAY STREET, between the Market and New Hotel,

HAS just returned from New York, with a new Stock of

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,

Which he is disposed to sell very cheap. Among his assortment may be found Watches of all kinds, from $8 to $200; a good assortment of common and fine Brass Clocks; Gold Guard and Fob Chains; Watch Keys of all kinds; Breast Pins, from 2 shillings to $11; Gold Finger Rings, from 50 cents to $10, a large assortment; Ear Rings; Bracelets; Gold Pens with gold cases; Silver do; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Lockets; gold, silver, and common Spectacles; gold, ivory and jet Studs; gold sleeve and collar Buttons; silver Butter Knives; Music Boxes; plated Cake Baskets; plated Castors; plated Candlesticks; brass do; plated Snuffers and Trays; steel do; Britannia Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Cream Pots; genuine Silver Spoons; Razors and Strops; Scissors; steel Bag and Purse Clasps; steel Beads; Violin Strings, &c., and every article usually kept in a Jewelry Store.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

September 2, 1848. 34-3m

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation now is widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb 1, 1848. 1600-Y

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS,

Of Cumberland, Sampson, Bladen, and Robeson Counties.

HAVING located myself in Wilmington, N. C., and having the appointment of "Inspector" of Timber and Lumber, I offer my services as such; and from my knowledge of Timber, and an observer of the business for the two years past, flatter myself I shall be fully competent to do justice to all that may favor me with their custom. My old friends may rely on me, as I am fully determined to give the above business my undivided attention. Give me a trial, and then judge whether I have redeemed my promise.

A. J. ERAMBERT.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 26, 1848. 39-3w

☞ When desired, I will attend to the sale of Timber and Lumber, and make returns promptly.

A. J. E.

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visiter,
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Fourteenth Term of this School will commence on Saturday, the 11th November, and continue till the 15th April, 1849.

Terms—payable in advance:

For Board, Washing, &c. with Tuition in English, $100 per Term of five months. Tuition in French $10. Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar $25, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ. Tuition on the Harp, with use of Instruments, $40. Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water colors $10, in Oil colors $15. Pens and Ink 75 cents.

To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is adopted, to be used on Sunday and special occasions. This, in summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon. In winter the dress is of merino or other suitable material of blue color. Jewels are prohibited. All the clothing of pupils should be marked with the owners name in full.

For more minute particulars see Circular, which can be had on application to the Rector, through the Post Office.

Oct. 27, 1848. 40-w

Mrs. E. WALTON,

Mantua-maker and Milliner,

HAS received her Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Satin, Silk, Velvet, and Plush Ribbons and Flowers, of superior quality; Plumes; Drab Straw, Rough and Ready, Jenny Lind, Coburg, Florence, and Brunswick Straw.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present fashion.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay street, opposite the Methodist E. Church.

Nov. 1, 1848.

W. BRANSON;

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Branson, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

G. & H. MacMillan

ARE RECEIVING their usual assortment of desirable GOODS for the fall and winter trade, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms; viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpaccas, a large variety; Gingham Checks; British and Cashmere Chameleons, &c.; Gala Plaids, 5-4 wide; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victorines; Plain Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Black Silk Cravats; Fancy do; Ginghams, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Woolen Wove Blues, &c.; a splendid assortment of plain and fancy doeskin Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of West of England, and Ladies newest styles of Bonnets for the fall and winter, the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemens' Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes in great variety, and all goods generally kept in a dry goods Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates than ever before purchased for this market, being bought principally for *Cash*.

We invite our friends and customers to [illegible]

Fayetteville, August 28. 30-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

CAPE FEAR

STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded *up the river* free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charge, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf